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Atlanta U.S. \$2.00 Greece... ESTABLISHED 1887

Israel Presses Attacks Amid Rocket Fire By Hezbollah

By David Hoffman... JERUSALEM — Israel intensified an aerial and naval attack on Hezbollah guerrillas and militant Palestinians in Lebanon on Monday...



ALL TOGETHER NOW — President François Mitterrand with Prime Ministers John Major and Edouard Balladur during a break in talks Monday at a British-French summit meeting in London.

Yeltsin Intervenes To Curb Ruble Panic

By Steven Erlanger... MOSCOW — In the face of growing panic among the Russian people and loud criticism from the Westernized, market-oriented wing of his government, President Boris N. Yeltsin used a decree Monday sharply curtailing a radical currency exchange announced Saturday by the Central Bank.

Pretoria Unveils Draft Constitution

By Paul Taylor... JOHANNESBURG — Reeling in horror from a barbaric weekend of violence that included a church massacre, South Africa's political leaders unveiled a draft of the country's first post-apartheid constitution Monday.

German Gets 7 Years In Stabbing of Refugee

FRANKFURT AM DER ODER, Germany (Reuters) — An East German court sentenced a 20-year-old rightist to seven years in prison for the attempted murder of a Nigerian asylum-seeker after a stabbing attack, court officials said Monday.



BATTILING THE RIVER — Three boys on a homemade raft struggling to reach a shelter in a flooded area of Bangladesh. At least 300 Bangladeshis have been killed.

Murdoch Takes a Big Leap Into Asian TV

By Kevin Murphy... HONG KONG — Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. took a commanding position Monday in the race to develop the world's largest potential television market when it bought nearly two-thirds control of STAR-TV, the dominant satellite broadcaster in Asia, for \$525 million.

Table with market data including Dow Jones (Up 20.96), Trib Index (Up 0.60%), and exchange rates for Dollar, Pound, Yen, and FF.

U.S. Asks Asians to Help Curb Weapons

By Michael Richardson... SINGAPORE — The United States, in an intensified effort to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction, will ask Asian nations to apply tougher controls over exports of equipment from the region that could be used to make chemical or biological weapons.

U.S. Visas for Millionaires Go Begging

By Michael S. Azzold... WASHINGTON — While hounded by masses of Chinese refugees pay smugglers exorbitant sums for phony immigration documents, another type of immigrant visa is going begging: visas for millionaire investors.

The Bottle Cap That Cost Pepsi Millions

By Bob Drogin... MANILA — Pepsi Cola's advertisements, splashed for weeks all over Philippine newspapers, radio and TV, were hardly subtle: "Today, you could be a millionaire!"



# STATESIDE / RUNNING WITH THE LUG

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Democrats Rich in Lamepoor Behavior

WASHINGTON — For 12 years, stand-up comics snatched on Republicans and their politics. But when the governor from Arkansas was elected president, comedians panicked: Was there a future for political comedy without Dan Quayle? Could Bill Clinton and his Democratic colleagues — those bustling, earnest reformers — be funny?

At first, some worried.

"I think every political comedian was scared out of his wits," said Will Durst, a San Francisco comic. "Not only did we lose Quayle, but we thought we'd be taking on a really nice guy, an angel, a Jack Kennedy with bad hair."

There was little need to fret. In almost no time, comics discovered that ridiculing Mr. Clinton's sin tax was as easy as ridiculing Mr. Quayle's syntax.

"I've been in this business for 35 years, and I can tell you that neither party is more funny, more virtuous or more villainous than the other," said Mark Russell, who does musical satire on his PBS show. "After a few months — no matter what the administration — the wheels are turning, and the usual pratfalls, pitfalls and gaffes are there."

But although Democrats may be as amusing as Republicans, comedians say it is for very different reasons.

Jay Leno offers a sly comic axiom: "With Democrats, you joke about sex and drinking. With Republicans, you joke about money and power."

"This politically correct business just begs to be lampooned," Mr. Russell said. "That's a very valuable contribution from the left."

In fact, the Democratic piety about social reform, which some comedians feared would run them around, has turned out to be a boon. The new Democrats are so self-consciously determined to do good that many comedians cannot resist slapping them around.

"These guys are hilarious," said Will Durst, a San Francisco comic. "They just take themselves so seriously. They can't stand it when someone questions their intentions, or their ashrms, or their Eviens." (NYT)

### Is Stephanopoulos Back Where He Belongs?

WASHINGTON — There comes a time when every young political hotshot, even one who has made his name in message and media, comes to the hard realization that you cannot spin your own life. At least not always.

One day you are George Stephanopoulos, lip young icon of the new meritocracy, a yuppie prince with an Oxford degree and the ear of the president. A few months later you are a symbol of arrogant overreaching and the administration's shattered relationship with the press, one of the president's prime candidates for a fall since somebody has to fall in a troubled White House.

So six weeks ago, with the neat symmetry of a medieval morality play, the fall of George Stephanopoulos played out in the press: David Gergen arrived as the new White House counselor, specifically charged with improving the administration's communications. Mr. Stephanopoulos, whose final briefings with the White House press corps were marveled of reportorial ill feeling and mistrust, left the job of White House communications director and largely withdrew from the airwaves.

His friends and allies say the conventional wisdom got it wrong: This was not a fall, they say, but a strategic yanking-in. Mr. Stephanopoulos moved inside, out of the briefing room, but in many ways to a more powerful job, as senior adviser to the president for policy and strategy, they say.

"He's where he ought to be," said Paul Begala, White House political adviser. "He's where he should have been all along, at the president's side, helping move the process along, helping move decisions along."

When he was communications director, many reporters felt that the White House was too clever for its own good in its handling of the press, trying to go over their heads and carry the agenda-controlling techniques of the campaign into government.

Marlin Fitzwater, White House spokesman under President George Bush, said: "I think George was a victim of the administration's initial mistake of thinking they could govern as they campaigned, just as the Bush administration made the mistake of thinking they could campaign as they governed."

"If you make a decision that your campaign strategy is to be used in a governing mode, you tend to think you can go over the heads of everybody," Mr. Fitzwater added. "You go over the heads of the press. You ignore the Republicans, as they did in their budget submission. You ignore the doctors and others, as they did in the health task force. And when you ignore all those components, you're going to get into trouble." (NYT)

### Clinton Just Doesn't Cut It In Film Critic Role

LOS ANGELES — He may be president, but as a movie critic he doesn't have marquee value.

Mr. Clinton described the new Clint Eastwood movie, "In the Line of Fire," as "a real rip-roaring thriller," but Columbia Pictures decided against using the quote in its ads for the film.

The movie stars Mr. Eastwood as an aging Secret Service agent trying to foil an assassination attempt on the president by a former CIA agent. Mr. Clinton attended a screening last week at the White House.

Later, he told Larry King of CNN, "I thought Eastwood was terrific," adding that he "liked the movie very much" and thought "it was as realistic as it could be and still be a real rip-roaring thriller."

Columbia executives considered putting the quote in newspaper advertisements but decided against it. The producers thought the quote might look strange alongside those of such common reviewers as Joel Siegel ("Movie: Don't get more exciting than this!") and Siskel & Ebert ("Two big thumbs up!"). (AP)

### Quote / Unquote

James Carville, a Clinton adviser, on the recent travails of Mr. Stephanopoulos: "I think the press enjoys a good fall, and particularly a good fall by someone who's younger and more successful and better looking than they are. That really turns 'em on." (NYT)

### Away From Politics

- Employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have been notified that the scaled-back space station approved by President Bill Clinton will mean the loss of about 2,000 jobs among federal workers.
- Sulfuric acid leaking from a railroad tank car in Richmond, California, forced the evacuation of an industrial area and closure of several major streets in the city, near San Francisco. At least seven people were treated at for respiratory problems after breathing the corrosive fumes, officials said.
- A small boat built for five crowded with a family of nine sank on a river cutting near Perryville, Arkansas, and two adults and five children died.
- About 100 fishing boats maintained a blockade Monday around the Russian factory ship Pioneer Murnan off Shelburne, Canada, to protest foreign fishing in Canadian waters.
- A new trial is being sought to clear the name of R. Budd Dwyer, the Pennsylvania state treasurer who committed suicide at a news conference in 1987 the day before he was to be sentenced in a bribery-conspiracy case.
- A twin-engine Cessna crashed into an open field near Lancaster, California, killing all on board. Investigators said that charred remains indicated there were four to six people in the plane.
- Rifleman hit three amateur hunters on their heads at an annual snake hunt at West Newton, Pennsylvania, forcing doctors to scramble to find enough anti-venin. They did. (AP, AFP, LAT)

## As Those in Straggler Van Know, First Jogger Is No Slouch

By Richard L. Berke  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Bob Filner stopped jogging about four years ago because of a bad back. But when word came that President Bill Clinton planned to spend the night in San Diego, the freshman lawmaker didn't think twice about joining himself along for an early morning jaunt on Coronado beach.

Not timid about seizing a political opportunity, Mr. Filner, 50, said, "It's a status thing. I thought there'd be some interesting pictures taken that I could use to talk about in a fun way with my constituents."

Little did the California Democrat know

that Mr. Clinton, whom he thought "looked like a big lug," would outpace and outlast him. The president was unusually speedy that day because he did not want to be shown up by a group of Navy SEALs who had joined them. So Mr. Filner, out of breath and out of shape, dropped out after the first of four miles (6.4 kilometers). The only pictures his constituents saw were cartoons in the local paper poking fun at him.

Politicians like Mr. Filner may think New Balance has something to do with the New World Order, and they may never exercise, but they can't seem to resist trying to jog with the president. Even the president of South Korea, Kim Young Sam, insisted on jogging with Mr. Clinton when

the president was in Seoul last week, after delicate negotiations over speed, timing and dress. Aides, fearful that his usual baggy shorts would offend Koreans, had Mr. Clinton put on a full-length running suit.

Some politicians are seeking simply to borrow some presidential prestige, others come to build goodwill with the president or to lobby him on particular issues.

"Jogging with the president," said Steve Rabinowitz, a White House aide, "is bigger than an audience in the Oval."

But like Mr. Filner, many would-be runners underestimate the president's endurance and speed. He usually runs about three eight-minute miles. The White House now provides a "straggler van" to pick up

## No End to the Water, Or to the New Rains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Volunteers battled against time on Monday to raise floodwalls as new thunderstorms hit the Midwest, raising fears of even higher flood crests.

Storms brought 4.1 inches (10 centimeters) of rain overnight at Funk, Nebraska, and a tornado warning was issued for parts of south-central Nebraska, the National Weather Service said.

Waters breached sections of levees holding back the rivers, flooding farmlands and forcing evacuation of towns in northwestern Missouri and parts of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

About 8 miles (13 kilometers) west of Topeka, Kansas, a levee shielding Silver Lake from the Kansas River continued to soften and was expected to break sometime Monday, officials said. Water had pushed under the levee in three spots and bubbled up through dirt roads leading to the levee.

About 200 evacuated homes were in jeopardy on the southern edge of Silver Lake, a town of about 1,400 people.

Volunteers piled sandbags around homes and shops along the Mississippi in preparation for a record crest downstream near St. Louis and points south.

A crest of 48 feet (14.6 meters) is expected on Monday, 18 feet above normal. But with more rains expected, officials may be forced to



About 44,000 acres of farmland were inundated after floodwaters broke through the Sny Island levee south of Quincy, Illinois.

## U.S. Plans Major Boost In Aid to Working Poor

By Sam Howe Verhovek  
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Overshadowed by the fight over raising taxes and cutting the federal deficit are plans by both houses of Congress to add billions of dollars to a government anti-poverty program, a move that the Clinton administration casts as a "pay raise for the working poor."

The House has already passed President Bill Clinton's proposal for an expansion of the program, known as the earned-income tax credit.

The House bill provides for a \$28.3-billion rise over the next five years in what is now an \$11 billion-a-year program. That would represent the largest anti-poverty measure taken by the federal government since the mid-1970s.

It would both increase current benefits and expand the number of workers eligible, to 20 million from the present 14 million.

The Senate bill, though smaller — an \$18.2 billion increase over five years — would still raise spending on the program by more than a third.

The 18-year-old tax credit is a program favored not just by liberals but also by many moderates and conservatives, largely because it is the primary anti-poverty measure that specifically rewards poor people for working.

Under the Clinton plan, minimum-wage workers with two or more children would receive nearly \$4 in government payments for every \$10 of the first \$8,500 they earn working, up from a maximum of \$2.50 now.

The question now is not so much whether the House and Senate versions can be reconciled — congressional negotiators agree they can and should be — but whether the compromise expansion being thrashed out in Congress will be held hostage to an overall budget agreement. Without the larger plan, the expansion of the tax credit would be in jeopardy.

Veronica Martinez, a 23-year-old Houston mother of three, is one of 14 million people who claimed the credit on her tax form this year. Ms. Martinez earns \$4.50 an hour as a grocery checkout clerk. Her pay (25 cents over minimum wage) makes her eligible now for a \$2.15

credit for every \$10 she earns. Under the Clinton plan, she would become eligible for \$3.60 for every \$10.

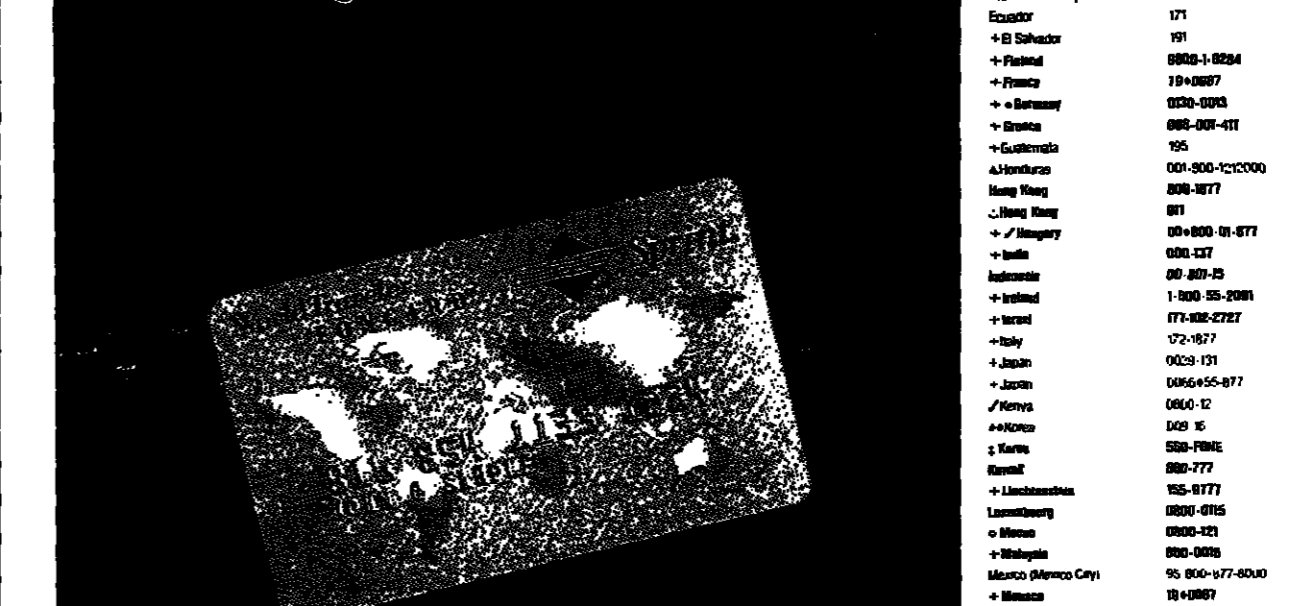
Devised about 20 years ago by former Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, the tax credit has thrived and been expanded over the years in the service of a remarkably diverse set of goals, though all of them still aim at helping the poor.

It has been portrayed as a means to offset an increase in Social Security payroll taxes and to help poor families with child-care costs. It has been expanded twice to make up for Congress's inability to agree on an increase in the minimum wage. Now Mr. Clinton wants to use it, in his words, to "make work pay."

As broad as his proposal is, it would both increase current benefits and expand the number of workers eligible, to 20 million from the present 14 million.

About five million Americans work 40-hour-a-week jobs but remain below the line, the Census Bureau reports.

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# Serbs and Croats Urged to Expand Land for Muslims

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service  
GENEVA — International mediators are planning to ask the leaders of the Serbian and Croatian communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to improve their partition plan by giving more land to the beleaguered Muslims.

This move came as the Muslims prepared for talks that their foes warned might be the last chance of averting outright military defeat, officials said here Monday.

At the talks, opening here Tuesday, the mediators will press the Bosnian Serbs and Croats to give President Alija Izetbegovic, the Muslim leader, at least 30 percent of the former multiethnic Yugoslav republic.

Under their present offer, the Muslims would get about 26 percent of the land and more than 50 percent of the industry.

The mediators also want the Muslims to have assured access to the Adriatic Sea and a major river. President Izetbegovic has resisted the new joint Serbian-Croatian plan to divide Bosnia-Herzegovina into a loose confederation of free states, preferring instead a unified multiethnic solution.

But Lord Owen and Thorwald Stenborg, the mediators, think will go along with the plan if he offered more land and guaranteed a viable state that could survive as an independent entity.

The mediators believe that despite the fierce Serbian attacks against United Nations peacekeepers and Bosnian troops around Sarajevo in violation of the latest cease-fire, the United States and its allies will not exercise launch retaliatory air strikes against the Serbs, least until they see the outcome of the latest peace talks.

Last Friday, Lord Owen, who is the European Community's media-

tor, warned that the negotiations may be the last chance the Muslims get to obtain even a tripartite division of Bosnia.

"If this does not come off within the next week, the offer of a confederal solution will not be on the table," he said.

Instead, he warned that "the right for the Serb cause" would be handed over to General Ratko Mladic, the Serbian military commander, who will set about annihilating the Bosnian Army and driving the Muslims into exile.

Both General Mladic and Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serbian leader, have repeatedly warned the Muslims in recent days that they "will be left with nothing at all" if they do not quickly accept the new offer.

This raises the specter of a "Palestinian crisis" erupting in the middle of Europe.

After twice postponing the new talks because of continued assault at Sarajevo and other Muslim strongholds, President Izetbegovic finally arrived in Geneva on Monday with several other members of Bosnia's collective presidency, which includes Serbs and Croats as well as Muslims, and held a first meeting with Lord Owen and Mr. Stenborg.

"We're leaving with hope and fear but with a strong determination to find an escape from the cycle of killings and sufferings," the Bosnian leader said on leaving Sarajevo, adding, "If there is a way out this delegation will find it."

The talks will be enlarged to include Mr. Karadzic and Mate Boban, leader of the Bosnian Croats, while in the evening the mediators and the representatives of the three Bosnian factions will be joined by President Sloban Milosevic of Serbia and President Franjo Tudman of Croatia.



A Serb in the royalist Chetnik forces dining al fresco Sunday near the town of Kalinovik in Bosnia.

The mediators say they plan to keep the parties in the civil war here for as long as it takes.

President Izetbegovic's arrival had been in doubt until the last minute because of the Sunday upsurge in shooting. But Sarajevo was reported quiet Monday by the United Nations and the hill in the fighting appeared to be holding.

In May, the mediators abandoned as unrealistic their earlier hopes of setting up a more united, federal Bosnia based on 10 ethni-

cally mixed provinces after the military alliance between Croats and Muslims collapsed irreversibly.

UN General Warns Serbs  
The commander of United Nations peacekeeping troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina denounced Serbs on Monday after the heaviest attack yet on a UN base in Bosnia, and he ordered retaliation in case of recurrence. The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo.

"I cannot allow the lives of my

soldiers to be put in danger," said Lieutenant General Francis Brigueumont of Belgium. "We will defend them if necessary."

General Brigueumont rejected a Serbian assertion that the attack Sunday was the work of "provocateurs" in the Muslim forces.

Complaining of "direct fire from Serb tanks" and artillery, General Brigueumont said: "I am angry at this betrayal. I cannot accept that my troops are fired on while carrying out a mission of peace."

# In Nicaragua, New Intrigue Army Complicity in Rebel Raid Suggested

By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

ESTELI, Nicaragua — At first blush, the attack of former Sandinista soldiers against this provincial town appeared to be a simple affair, but almost as soon as the guns went quiet, a darker picture of intrigue and betrayal began to emerge.

Diplomats say that a closer examination of the attack strongly suggests complicity at the highest levels of the country's army, which remains under Sandinista control although the Sandinista National Liberation Front lost the elections in 1990.

Many residents of this town, long a Sandinista bastion, say they believe that the attack last week was planned by, mounted by and ended with the involvement of the country's armed forces. The resurrected Sandinistas, who used to refer to one another as *compadres*, now call themselves the "recompas."

"From inside it sounded as if the Vietnam War was being fought all over again," said one of the town's businessmen, describing the Nicaraguan Army's recapture of Esteli on Thursday amid helicopters firing rockets and thick streams of automatic-weapons fire. "But when you took a peek outside, you realized that most of the shooting was aimed at the sky. Then, when the government decided they wanted to end it, suddenly they just cleaned up."

In the capital, Managua, diplomats said the attack on Esteli had been openly planned for weeks by a former Sandinista major, Victor Manuel Gallegos. He escaped unharmed with a reported \$4 million stolen from local banks.

Diplomats and many Nicaraguans who see the fighting in

Esteli as another sign that the country's transition to democracy is veering toward failure say the attack on the town reveals the complex layers of rivalry and betrayal common in the increasingly violent shadow games of Nicaraguan politics.

The army commander, General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, a Sandinista whose retention of his command after the opposition won democratic elections in 1990 has been a steady source of tension, strongly denied army involvement in the attack on the town.

Instead, he proclaimed the operation a great success for the

**"This whole thing is about as cynical as you can get."**  
A diplomat in Managua

army and condemned the government for creating conditions that were breeding violence in the country.

For months, the 78,000 demobilized Sandinista soldiers and 23,000 former contra rebels have been grumbling that despite a series of pardons and promises of economic aid the government has done little to generate economic growth or help in their return to productive civilian life.

Some diplomats and Nicaraguans say General Ortega, the brother of Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the president under Sandinista rule, faced mounting opposition from disgruntled former Sandinista soldiers who had fallen under the sway of the more radical elements of their political movement.

General Ortega recently urged President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro to extend a pardon to more radical Sandinista elements in an effort to neutralize them, diplomats said.

Having failed to obtain the pardon, the diplomats say, General Ortega allowed the recompas' attack on Esteli to proceed, even though it had been publicly announced at least two weeks in advance.

Supporting this view, the diplomats say, is the fact that the buses carrying the 120 or so recompas into Esteli passed unharmed by the army camp at the city's gates. Furthermore, soldiers based in and around the town waited at least three hours before responding.

When the time came to put an end to the operation, army soldiers killed a reported 41 of the rebels, who many say had been led to expect more gentle treatment by their former comrades.

In one sweep, diplomats said, General Ortega eliminated potentially troublesome rivals and positioned himself as savior of the nation's order and security.

"This whole thing is about as cynical as you can get," said a Latin American diplomat.

While the army has flurried with the recompas, Nicaragua's conservative politicians have forged ties with the former contras, formerly supported by the United States, who now call themselves *recomtras*. They too have increasingly begun to take up arms.

Operating in a broad band of territory in the north of the country, the recomtras, who claim to number 4,800 but are widely believed to be considerably fewer, have many of the same grievances as their former Sandinista enemies: the lack of land, credits and jobs.

# U.S. Confident It Now Holds Key New York Bomb Plotters

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Federal officials say they have identified and arrested the core group of people involved in a thwarted plot to bomb the United Nations, traffic tunnels and other sites in New York City.

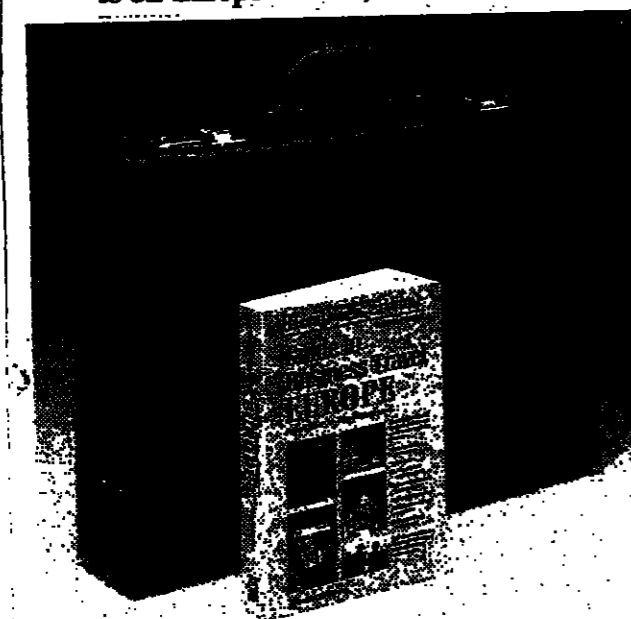
The investigators said the main roundup had been completed with the arrest of Matarawy, Mohamed Said Saleh. It is possible, they said, that there are others who might have played some role in the plot and also the bombing of the World Trade Center in February.

Mr. Saleh, 44, a welder who immigrated from Egypt, was arrested Friday in New Jersey.

Defense lawyers in both cases say they believe prosecutors are trying to link the two plots in a racketeering indictment that would pull in Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, an Egyptian cleric appealing deportation orders, and Sayyid A. Nosair, who is in prison on a weapons conviction related to the 1991 murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane. Several suspects in the two cases have ties to Sheikh Abdel Rahman and to Mr. Nosair.

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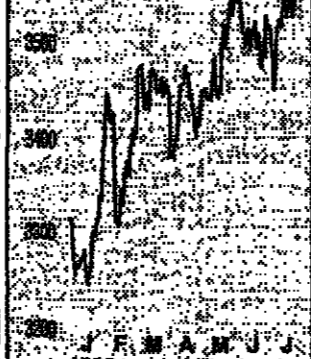


MARKET DIARY

Interest Rates Fall As Dow Hits Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches. NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks rallied Monday, sending the Dow Jones industrial average to a record, on signs of an improving economy accompanied by falling interest rates...

The Dow



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing the most active NYSE stocks including volume, high, low, close, and change. Top entries include Intel, Microsoft, and Sun Microsystems.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing the most active AMEX stocks including volume, high, low, close, and change. Top entries include Apple, Microsoft, and Sun Microsystems.

NYSE Diary

Table showing market movement for NYSE: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Issues, New Lists.

Amex Diary

Table showing market movement for AMEX: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Issues, New Lists.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing market movement for NASDAQ: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Issues, New Lists.

FRANC: Steady, as Focus Shifts

Continued from Page 9. Even the Belgian franc, tied closely to the mark, fell to a three-year low. The mark rose to 20.76 francs from 20.72 on Friday. Belgium's central bank, forced to raise interest rates on Friday to protect its currency...

World Stock Markets

Comprehensive table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, London, Milan, Montreal, Sao Paulo, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich, and various regional indices.

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Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes: Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Commodities.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes: Composite, Industrial, Transportation, Utilities, and Commodities.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes: Composite, Industrial, Transportation, Utilities, and Commodities.

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WHEAT (CBOT)

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Table showing Corn futures: Yellow, White, Blue.

SOYBEANS (CBOT)

Table showing Soybeans futures: Regular, Green, Yellow.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)

Table showing Soybean Meal futures: 48%, 50%.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Boeing Profit Slips With Jet Sales

SEATTLE (Combined Dispatches)—Boeing Co. said Monday that its second-quarter earnings had slipped 1 percent from a year ago, due to lagging commercial jet sales and less defense business.

Mixed Results From Big Oil Firms

LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches)—Atlantic Richfield Co. and Chevron Corp. reported lower earnings on Monday, while Phillips Petroleum Co., citing higher U.S. natural-gas prices, reported gains.

American Express Net Surges 34%

NEW YORK (Bloomberg)—American Express Co. reported Monday that its second-quarter profit rose 34 percent from last year, to \$416 million, as earnings surged in its travel-services and securities divisions.

Motorola Plans \$1 Billion Expansion

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Motorola Inc. announced plans Monday to build a \$1 billion semiconductor laboratory and chip-fabrication plant that will create 700 jobs.

For the Record

Capital Cities/ABC Inc. created a new division dedicated to new emerging media technologies. It will be on a par with the company's three existing divisions in television, publishing and broadcasting.

Weekend Box Office

Table showing weekend box office results for 'Poetic Justice', 'The Firm', 'The Firm' (TV), 'The Firm' (TV), 'The Firm' (TV), 'The Firm' (TV), 'The Firm' (TV), 'The Firm' (TV).

U.S. FUTURES

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NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYSE)

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Table showing Commodity Index: Close, Previous.

MARKET GUIDE

Table showing Market Guide: Chicago Board of Trade, CME, NYFE, NYSE, IFC, NYFEX, NYFIS, NYFUT, NYFUT, NYFUT.





NYSE

Monday's Closing Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Last Day's Price

Table with multiple columns containing stock market data for various companies, including symbols, prices, and volume.

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NYSE Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, Ratio, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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CONTRACT: U.S. Sends Mixed Signals by Letting Japan Win State Job
Continued from Page 9
In addition, Mr. Kiley doubted that Obayashi could do the job for the \$7.1 million that it bid. "We don't think they could possibly have done it at a better price than we bid, and still made any money," Mr. Kiley said.

Department estimate for the job was \$7.5 million.
Clyde Prestowitz, president of the Economic Strategy Institute and a former trade negotiator, viewed the State Department action as part of the agency's continuing indifference to trade issues.
"It's unbelievable," Mr. Prestowitz said. "It's just another demonstration of the lack of seriousness on the part of the U.S. foreign policy bureaucracy about promoting U.S. economic interests abroad."

However, Ms. Edmondson said that the State Department estimate for the job was \$7.5 million.
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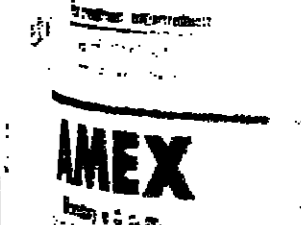
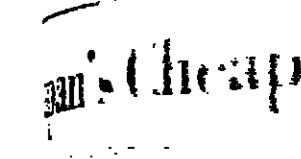
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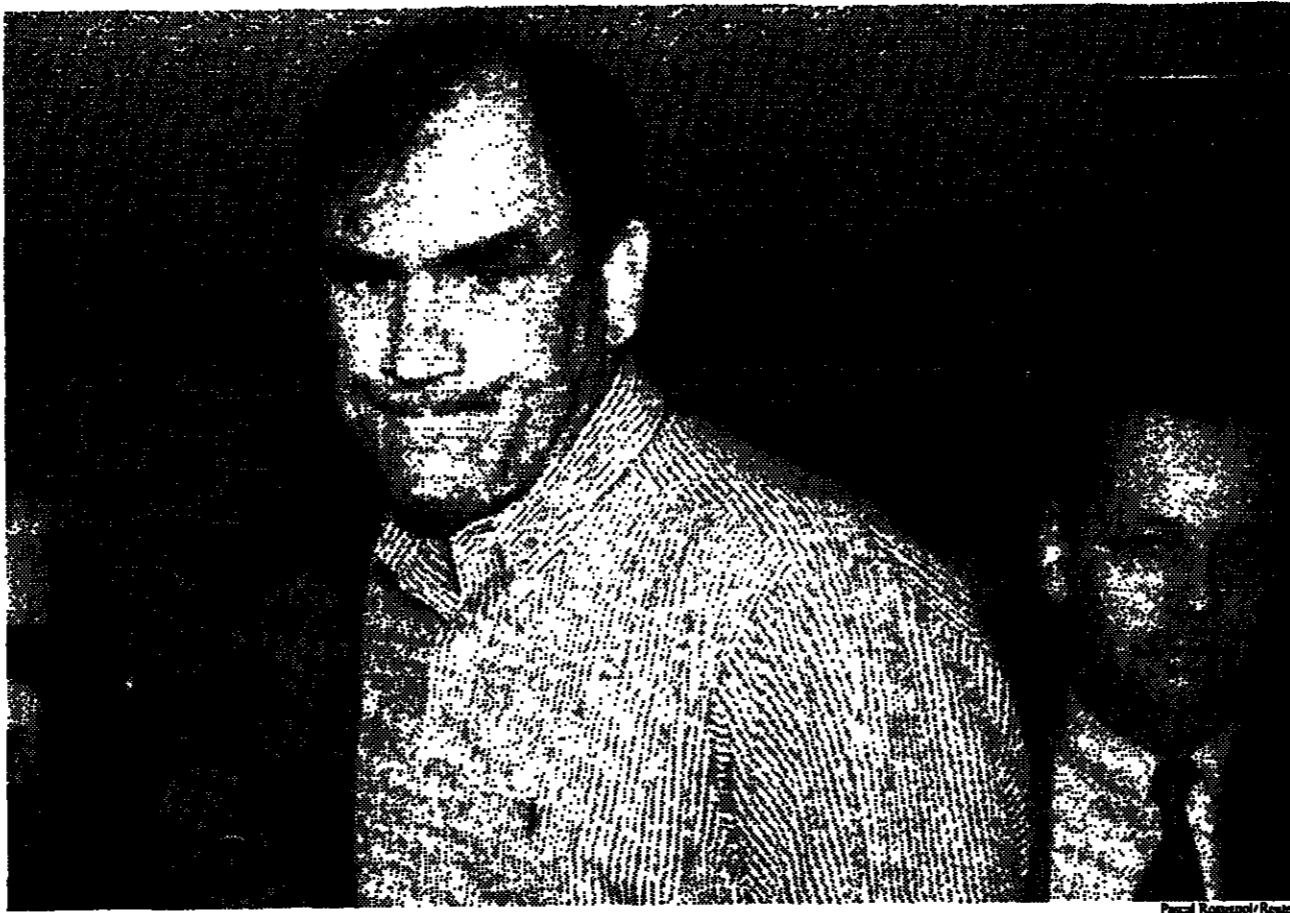




SPORTS SOCCER

Indurain: 3 Titles But No Panache

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The Motorola team went to a Tex-Mex restaurant. The Banesto team went to a night club. Most everybody who finished the Tour de France went somewhere in Paris afterward to celebrate.
It's certain that a little time was spent during the festivities in discussing the 80th Tour and how it will be ranked. A difficult one, certainly. A fast one, surely — the fifth fastest. A great one, not really.
The problem was that once again Miguel Indurain dominated the bicycle race from the first day's prologue until reaching the victory podium on the 23d day. Having won his third straight Tour after two successive Giroux d'Italia, the Spaniard can look back and see how unimpaired his opponents were and how unwilling to attack him.
After the first individual time trial, the ninth of 20 stages, Indurain was in the familiar yellow jersey of overall leader and he was barely challenged from then to the finish Sunday. The Tour de France basically became a battle for second and third places, the two steps on the victory podium flanking the winner but a little lower.
"Tell you, it would be a great race if he wasn't in it," said Lance Armstrong, the young motorcycle rider, as he watched the final time trial on Saturday. "It would be much more exciting without him.
"It might even be better for the sport — a serious, serious race. But you can't blame the guy for that. He dominates."
Armstrong, who dropped out after the Alps because, at age 21, he had put enough demands on his body, rejoined the team for the final two stages and then the traditional Tex-Mex celebration party. "A Texas boy like me wouldn't be like that," he said.
Like the rest of the 180 riders who started the Tour, Armstrong was impressed by Indurain. "Very impressed," he said. "He's definitely the best bike racer around. I look at him as the ultimate. If I came close to idolizing anybody, it would be Indurain."
Indurain's strength is based on his lack of emotion. Is he too kind to his opponents? L'Equipe asked. "I try to be calm, to give the maximum, to be the best possible, the most professional possible. When I win, it's perfect, but when I lose, I don't make a big thing of it."
He has adopted a formula — the same one Jacques Anquetil used to win five Tours de France two decades ago — of crushing his rivals in time trials and staying with the best climbers in the mountains. Power is the key, not emotion. For panache, substitute reserve.
At a news conference Saturday Indurain was asked if thought he could win five Tours de France, like Anquetil, Eddy Merckx and Bernard Hinault. "That's a lot for one lifetime," he replied. "I'll take them one year at a time."
Tony Rominger, the Swiss rider who finished second, is considered computerlike in his training and racing habits. When Rominger's doctor said he would peak in the last week of the three-week race, Rominger followed the program; two second places in the Pyrenees and a victory in the final time trial.
Indurain, whose results are just as predictable as Rominger's, has somehow not yet been accused of being a computer.
"I can be beaten," he said at the news conference just after Rominger did beat him, by 42 seconds in the time trial. "I never pretended that I can't be beaten."
Indurain did not look happy at the thought but he did not look unhappy either. He spoke in his usual monotone. His job was to answer questions, he answered them. His job was to win the Tour de France, he won it.



Boro Primorac, the former Valenciennes coach, said he stood by his allegations during Monday's hearing before the investigating judge.

him. But league officials suggested that his soccer career is over.
"It's logical that he resigned," the French league's president, Noël Le Graet, told France-Info radio. "At the age of 36, it's possible to change careers... I'm pretty happy he's leaving football."
The league has said that its disciplinary board will start punishing those involved within two weeks. Asked whether he thought that the guilt of Bernis and the three players who have been formally placed under investigation had been established, Le Graet said: "Yes, I think it's relatively clear."
The Valenciennes players and Marseille midfielder Jean-Jacques Eydelie, who turned over 250,000 francs (\$45,000) to the wife of a player who faked a match injury, have accused Bernis of ordering the bribes.
"If the proceedings show his innocence, as I hope, he will resume his duties," Tapie told Liberation.
Le Graet also criticized Bernis for taking a lap of honor in Marseille as the league began its new season Saturday, and said he intended to reprimand Olympique for refusing to allow journalists to film the state television channels France-2 and France-3 into the stadium.
Tapie said all journalists were invited in but only the private channels TF1 and Canal+ had permission to film the match.
French law allows all media to cover matches for news purposes, even if one channel has the exclusive rights to show the whole match.
Earlier, the Marseille Press Club joined in the condemnation of Olympique Marseille for refusing to allow the cameramen into the stadium.
A France-2 cameraman was seen on television being buffed by a middle-aged Marseille fan and abused by others apparently angered by the coverage of the bribery case.
Last week, Tapie left his luxury yacht, anchored in a harbor near Marseille, to board a France-3 boat attempting to film him and Bernis aboard the vessel. Tapie grabbed the camera being used and threw it into the sea. His offer of a replacement was rejected by France-3, which has filed a complaint with the police.
Tapie told the southern French newspaper Le Provençal that he had responded to "unacceptable voyeurism."
"When television journalists use their cameras like rifles with telescopic lenses, they'd better bear in mind that I am not prepared to be a target."

Marseille Case Focus Turns Toward the Unrepentant Tapie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Reopening the second front in the Olympique Marseille match-fixing case, investigators probed deeper Monday into allegations that the French soccer champion's owner, Bernard Tapie, tried to persuade the other team's coach to take the fall.
Boro Primorac, the former coach for Valenciennes, was questioned about his allegations that Tapie offered him money and career opportunities to become a scapegoat.
Primorac said on leaving the courthouse in Valenciennes that he had repeated his allegations against Tapie during three hours of questioning by the investigating judge, Bernard Boffy.
Primorac's contentions are the only part of the bribery case earlier Monday called the coach a liar and accused prosecutors of taking a new tack in trying to destroy him.
In an interview with the daily newspaper Liberation, Tapie heaped derision on Primorac's story and excused himself for recent attacks on television screens.
Primorac, fired as Valenciennes' coach after the team was demoted to the second division — a May 20 loss to Marseille sealing its fate — claims that he met Tapie at the Paris headquarters of the entrepreneur's financial group in mid-June.
Primorac has said that while he was there Tapie spoke with Marseille's coach, Marc Bourrier, by telephone.
"Who can't believe that I'd be talking to the coach of my team in front of Primorac," Tapie told Liberation. "You can believe I'm a hood, but don't think I'm stupid."
The two men were brought before Boffy earlier this month.
"When Primorac was confronted with me before the judge, and I said that this man is a liar, he didn't say anything," Liberation quoted Tapie as saying.
Marseille has been accused of offering three Valenciennes players a bribe to go easy on Olympique, because it had to play the Champions' Cup final against AC Milan six days later. Marseille used the Italian team, 1-0, to win both the European and the French titles.
Marseille's general manager, Jean-Pierre Bernis, who is accused of being the man behind the bribe, resigned Sunday.
A court had freed him from prison Thursday after two weeks' detention failed to make him confess that he orchestrated the bribe offer.
Bernis, in resigning, said that he did not want the club's season "held hostage" to his case.
His silence appeared to have momentarily stalled the case against



Miguel Indurain and his wife, Marisa, arriving at a restaurant in Paris to celebrate his third straight Tour de France victory.

Merten Wins Women's Open as Leaders Falter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CARMEL, Indiana — Lauri Merten, a 33-year-old veteran who hadn't won a golf tournament in nine years, has won the most prestigious one of all on the women's tour.
She birdied two of the final three holes Sunday to squeak in and win the U.S. Women's Open at water-logged Crooked Stick Golf Club.
Merten, 33, shot a final-round 68 for a total of 8-under-par 280, one stroke better than Helen Alfredsson of Sweden and Donna Andrews.
"I made shots I'll probably never be able to hit again," she said.
Hall of Famer Pat Bradley, who had the lead with four holes left, then went three-over to finish at 73-283. Hiromi Kobayashi of Japan

led for the lead until the 13th, faded to 74-283. Each made a run, with four golfers tied for the lead several times on the back nine. But playing in the fourth-to-last group on a day of gusty breezes, seeing heat and rising humidity, Merten quietly mowed Crooked Stick upside down and then had to watch both Andrews and Alfredsson take aggressive runs at a tie.
Andrews, 26, was first, hitting a good approach to the 18th but missing a 30-foot (9-meter) putt a foot to the left of the hole.
Next came Alfredsson, 28, who had begun the day with a two-shot lead but played a nervous, futility round that had produced only one birdie. She crushed her drive down the middle of the fairway on the 400-yard (364-meter) 18th and, from 143 yards, nearly flew her 8-iron approach into the cup. But instead of stopping, the ball rolled 15 feet past. Alfredsson, who six times had stepped away from shots after addressing them on the back nine, stood over her birdie putt for a long while, then pushed it wide by six inches.
Paul Azinger shot 3-under-par 68 to win the New England Classic in Sutton, Massachusetts, by four strokes.
Bobby Clampett, who began the day a shot behind Azinger, was within two until the 17th, where his approach shot hit just short of the fringe, kicked back into a hazard and led to a double-bogey 6. He pressed for a birdie at 18, took a bogey-6 and tied for third. (WP, NYT, AP)

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Major League Standings (East Division, West Division), Sunday's Line Scores (AMERICAN LEAGUE, NATIONAL LEAGUE), and Japanese Leagues (Central League, Pacific League).

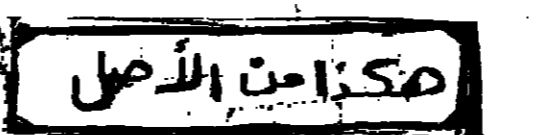
Table with columns for Transactions (Baseball, Hockey, Soccer, Football, College), and a large advertisement for the Herald Tribune Living in the U.S. featuring New York and Same Day Delivery in Key Cities.

SIDELINES

Table with columns for England Loses Test, Then Gooch (LEEDS, England (AP)), Brazil Stunned, Mexico Routs U.S. (LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)), and For the Record (Jeannie Longo, the women's world cycling champion).

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for International Classified featuring various escort and travel services such as Belle Epoch, Belgravia Orchids, and MerceDES, with contact information for London, Paris, and other cities.





# Bosnia's Fate Hangs On Renewed Talks

## Hard Bargaining Is Expected On Plans for Ethnic Division

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

GENEVA — Negotiations to settle the fate of Bosnia got under way here Tuesday as leaders of the three warring factions and the presidents of Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia gathered for what could be the final attempt to find a peaceful resolution to the 15-month-old conflict.

After a 90-minute meeting with the two international mediators, Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia-Herzegovina said some progress was made although hard bargaining over a joint Serbian-Croatian proposal for the division of the country into a loose confederation of three autonomous ethnic states had yet to begin.

John Mills, spokesman for Lord Owen and Mr. Stoltenberg, also reported some progress during Tuesday's first round of meetings with all participants.

They include the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, and the head of the Bosnian Croat faction, Mate Boban, as well as President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman.

Mr. Izetbegovic's Muslim-led government, reduced to control of about 10 percent of the country, is still seeking to preserve Bosnia-Herzegovina as a multiethnic federal state, but even Lord Owen has publicly said that such a solution is no longer realistic given the Serb control of over 70 percent.

The Bosnian Muslim president presented to the two mediators a slightly revised version of the government's plan for a federation of between four and 18 multiethnic provinces that seem to have virtually no chance of winning over its Serbian and Croatian enemies.

Lord Owen has been pressing Bosnia's faction-ridden 10-member presidency to accept the Serbian-Croatian proposal for a loose confederation of three ethnic states, warning of an all-out offensive by the Bosnian Serbs to complete their military victory if it does not agree to such an arrangement.

The two international mediators are hoping to secure more territory for a Muslim state in central Bosnia that would comprise 30 to 31 percent of the country and give it access through internationally protected corridors, both to the Adriatic Sea to the west and Croatia to the north.

United Nations sources here described the center of the proposed Muslim state as basically the triangular area between the Muslim-controlled cities of Sarajevo, Tuzla and Zenica.

It would have an appendage of land running eastward to the three last Muslim-held towns in eastern Bosnia — Gorazde, Jele and Srebrenica — and a corridor extending northward to Brcko on the Croatian border.

This concept of a Muslim state appears to be based on a map that Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Tudjman have already been discussing as a basis for three separate ethnic states.

Mr. Karadzic and Mr. Boban met Mr. Izetbegovic on Tuesday night in the presence of the three warring communities held direct discussions on a settlement in six months.

Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Tudjman were also at the meeting, as was President Momir Bulatovic of Montenegro, the other remaining republic of Yugoslavia.

Both Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Tudjman are backing the plan for a confederation of three ethnic states and have proposed giving the Muslims around 26 percent of the country.

Before the war, the Muslims constituted 44 percent of a population of 4.4 million.

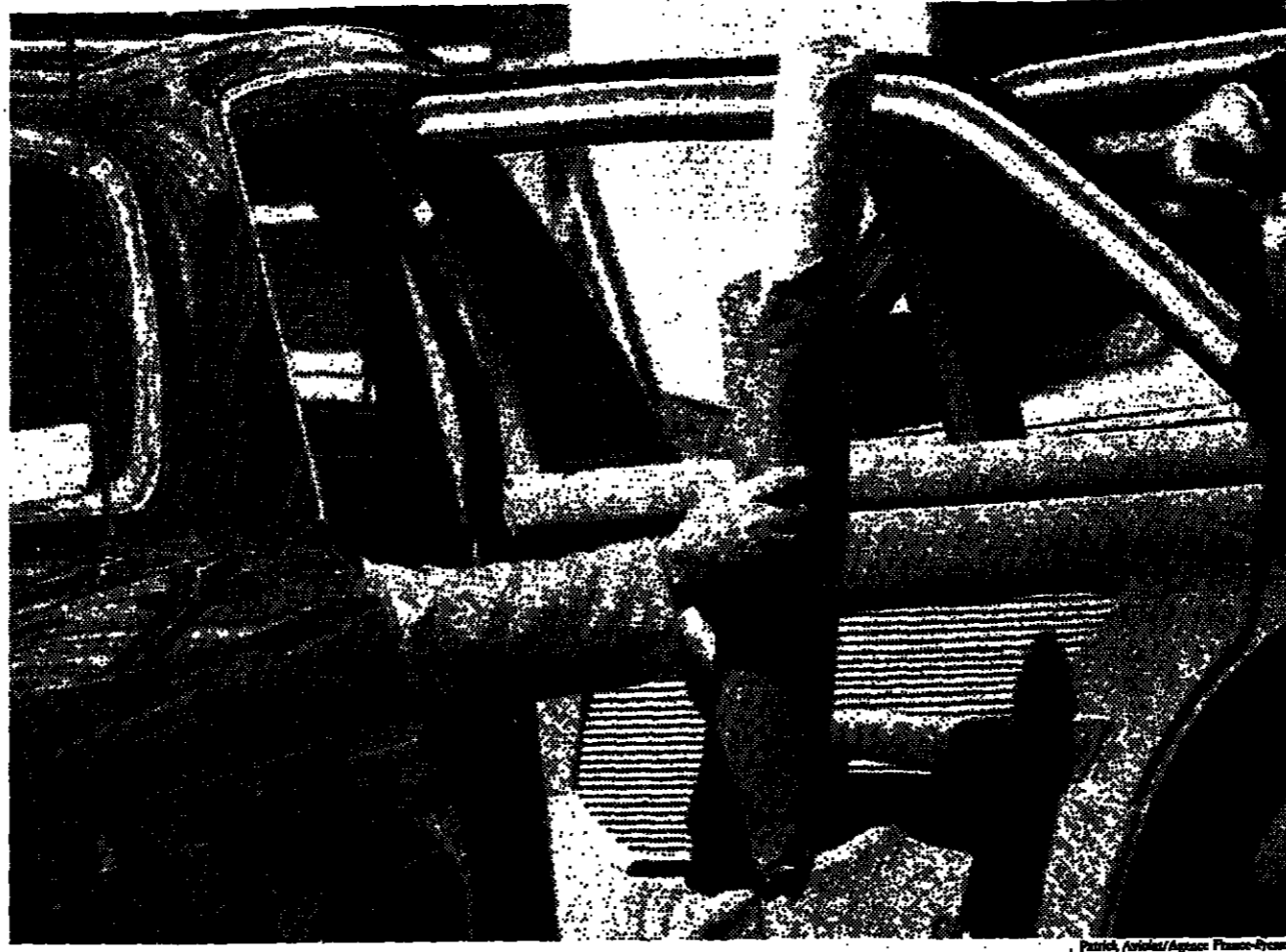
Paris Asks Air Cover  
France called on the United Na-

tions and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on Tuesday to quickly provide air cover to protect UN peacekeepers in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

French peacekeeping troops on Tuesday came under fire in Sarajevo for the second time in as many days. The Foreign Ministry said its request was in reaction to these "deliberate and massive Serbian artillery attacks."

Conditions on Withdrawal  
Croatia said on Tuesday it would not withdraw troops from the Maslatica bridge region by Saturday as previously agreed unless Serbian rebels first handed their heavy artillery over to peacekeepers, Reuters reported from Zagreb.

The demand cast doubt on a July 16 accord under which peacekeeping forces were to take control of Maslatica to head off renewed Serbian-Croatian war over Zagreb's construction of a pontoon bridge.



A crucial map on proposals by Serbian negotiators for a partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina being conveyed Tuesday to Geneva talks.

# Asians, Turning Tables, Denounce EC on Bosnia

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — After several years of urging Asian countries to get tough on human rights abuses in Burma, the European Community found itself occupying the moral low ground Tuesday as Asians criticized its failure to protect Bosnian Muslims.

The criticism, made by foreign ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations, erupted in a closed session with their counterparts from the EC, the United States, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, delegates said.

A spokesman for the conference said that Asian delegates had pointed out that dismemberment of a member state of the United Nations was a dangerous precedent for other states that, like Bosnia, have a multiethnic makeup.

The ministers from ASEAN — which comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei — also said that the Muslim-dominated government of Bosnia should be exempted from the UN arms embargo against the former Yugoslav republics.

Conference sources said that the United States had

supported this position while New Zealand and Canada had joined the EC in warning that such action would only intensify the fighting in Bosnia and undermine peace negotiations in Geneva that aim to end the republic's 16-month war.

A visibly angry Willy Claes, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Belgium, which holds the rotating presidency of the EC, said afterward that lifting the embargo would only "make the situation worse" in Bosnia and could spread the war to other parts of the Balkans.

"If you have a military intervention, then you will be saddled with a situation similar to that in the Lebanon," he said.

Mr. Claes, who visited Bosnia for talks with the warring Muslims, Serbs and Croats before coming to Singapore, said that in the international effort to halt the fighting, Europe had contributed most of the UN peacekeepers and aid, had done most of the work in organizing peace negotiations and had accepted many refugees.

He said that when he appealed during the meeting for countries critical of Europe to contribute to a recently launched appeal by UN agencies for aid to help Bosnians survive the coming winter, "I didn't hear any response."

Conference sources said that the strongest criticism of the handling of the Bosnian crisis came from Malaysia and Indonesia, both of which have Muslim majorities.

Malaysia recently offered to send 1,500 soldiers to Bosnia as part of a 17,000-strong UN peacekeeping force drawn from seven Islamic entities; the others are Iran, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Turkey and a Palestinian group.

Some Western officials have expressed concern that the presence of radical Muslim troops in Bosnia, particularly from Iran, which offered up to 10,000 soldiers, might escalate fighting between Bosnian Muslims and their Christian Serbian and Croatian enemies.

Shortly before holding talks with Warren M. Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state, in Singapore on Sunday, Andrei V. Kozoyev, the Russian foreign minister, cautioned that it was "important to avoid any semblance of religious crusades."

But he added that both Russia and the United States supported the offer of peacekeeping troops by Malaysia, which he described as a moderate Muslim country that "sticks to the peacekeeping concept rather than jihad."

# Italian Leaders Push for Unusual Winter Ballot

Reuters

ROME — Under growing pressure to elect a stable government, Italy could go to the polls with new voting rules by January, political sources said Tuesday.

But powerful vested interests will be working to delay the process at every stage, they warn.

Parliamentary leaders are committed to an electoral law by Aug. 5. Then all will depend on agreement on new constituencies, they added.

If that issue can be resolved by November, Parliament can be dissolved and an election date fixed for after Christmas. A winter election would be a novelty for Italy.

Most politicians until this month had been expecting an election next spring at the earliest, and many — particularly the parties worst hit by Italy's corruption scandals — hoped it would be even later to allow voter anger to cool.

Over the past two years support for the scandal-tainted parties that make up the government of Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi has fallen dramatically while reformist groups like the federalist Northern League have advanced.

Luigi Abete, president of the employers federation Confindustria, said this week that an election was essential to remove political uncertainty and to build international market confidence.

President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro met the Senate speaker, Giovanni Spadolini, and his counterpart from the Chamber of Deputies, Giorgio Napolitano, on Monday to discuss schedules.

A statement confirmed their commitment to passing the electoral law by Aug. 5.

Mino Martinazzoli, leader of the biggest parliamentary party, the

Christian Democrats, earlier pledged reform by the same date.

The new law is the centerpiece of Italy's political revolution and effectively scraps proportional representation as a basis for parliamentary elections in favor of a British-style system.

Many lawmakers who feel certain they will lose in the election have delayed the bill through amendments.

This has the effect of sending the two reform bills on a rickshaw path back and forth between the chambers.

# Germans Tie Suspect To Killing

Reuters

KARLSRUHE, Germany — A forensic report has confirmed that Wolfgang Grams, a suspected urban guerrilla, killed an anti-terrorist agent during an attempt to arrest him last month, the German prosecutor's office said Tuesday.

The police failure to explain the botched attempt to arrest Mr. Grams, an alleged member of the Red Army Faction, and his companion, Birgit Hogefeld, on June 27 in the northeastern town of Bad Kleinen has caused a scandal and cost Interior Minister Rudolf Scharping and the federal prosecutor, Alexander von Stahl, their jobs.

Mr. Grams was shot to death in unexplained circumstances and Michael Newzella, a member of the GSG-9 anti-terrorist squad, was killed in the shoot-out during the operation.

The forensic report, by scientists in Zurich, showed that two shots that hit Mr. Newzella and one that wounded a fellow member of the anti-terrorist squad all came from Mr. Grams's gun.

Forensic tests on Mr. Grams have shown that he was not killed by a police weapon, leaving open the question of whether the fatal shot came from his own gun.

Two witnesses said they saw a policeman shoot Mr. Grams point blank in the head as he was pinned to the ground.

# Tapes Show 'Wimp' Major's Salty Side

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major, often portrayed as the starchy "gray man" of British politics, shows a more human side in private, slipping easily into swear words and self-deprecation, newspapers disclosed Tuesday.

Columnists said inadvertently recorded aides to reporters would embarrass him just before a crucial by-election Thursday in the south coast town of Christchurch that his Conservative Party is forecast to lose.

But some government officials said disclosures that Mr. Major is more colorful than imagined could boost his popularity, which is at a record low for a British prime minister.

In front-page reports, three tabloid newspapers reported that Mr. Major had shed his public reserve when television interviews were over and he believed recording equipment had been turned off.

Often stiff and uninspired in parliamentary debate, he was shown as a man with a wry sense of humor.

"What I don't understand is why such a complete wimp like me keeps winning everything," he joked to one interviewer at the end of a television grilling on the government's ineptitude.

After disclosures Sunday that Mr. Major had used the word "bastards" when discussing his cabinet colleagues, Britain's best-selling daily newspaper, the Sun, disclosed that he had used "f---" and "bugger" in a private chat before the 1992 general election.

The Sun's main rival, the left-leaning Daily Mirror, printed what it said was "The Bastards' Tape in Full." The Mirror said it had been handed the tape in the early morning at a London underground station by a man wearing a pair of women's tights over his head.

Mr. Major won a confidence vote in Parliament on Friday, he calls his interviewer an "S-h-one-t."

He was responding to a remark by the interviewer, who referred to himself and other reporters as "SOBs."

Mr. Major gave a sign of the tougher side of his character by questioning Rupert Allason, the only Conservative member of Parliament not to vote for the government in the confidence vote.

The circumstances surrounding the action, which could result in Mr. Allason's not being able to stand as a Conservative candidate, also had elements of the bizarre.

Mr. Allason, the author of spy thrillers and a self-appointed espionage expert, left for an undisclosed destination before the vote, believing that other rebels would also abstain. He was left high and dry.

In the transcript of the tape, secretly recorded after Mr. Major won a confidence vote in Parliament on Friday, he calls his interviewer an "S-h-one-t."

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# WORLD BRIEFS

## U.S. and Ukraine Sign Military Pact

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States signed a military cooperation agreement with Ukraine on Tuesday, its first such pact with a former Soviet republic, but the accord fell short of the security guarantees sought by Ukraine's parliament as a precondition to giving up its 1,600 nuclear warheads.

The modest agreement, providing for exchanges of military officials and the supplying of U.S. military expertise, was signed by Secretary of Defense Les Aspin and the Ukrainian defense minister, Konstantin Morozov.

The United States is pressing Ukraine to become a nonnuclear state. But the Ukrainian parliament has so far refused to do so, instead demanding strong Western security guarantees and as much as \$2 billion to help pay for nuclear disarmament.

## Gorbachev Asked to Testify in Berlin

BERLIN (Reuters) — A Berlin court has asked Mikhail S. Gorbachev to testify in the trial of former East German officials for the killing of people trying to cross the border into West Germany.

The Berlin Justice Ministry said Tuesday that the defendants had asked the former Soviet leader to testify on how Moscow influenced East Germany's policy of shooting would-be escapees. It said he had not replied.

The three defendants, former members of East Germany's Defense Council, are the only ones remaining in a trial that once included East Germany's former leader, Erich Honecker, and secret police head, Erich Mielke. Mr. Honecker has been declared too ill to stand trial and is living in Chile. Mr. Mielke is being tried separately to take account of an illness.

## U.S. Seizes Aide to Somalia Warlord

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — U.S. troops in Somalia captured a senior aide of General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the fugitive warlord, in a dawn raid, a United Nations spokesman reported.

The spokesman said the troops had arrested Issa Mohammed Said, foreign secretary of General Aidid's Somalia National Alliance, at the Benadir Hospital.

General Aidid has been in hiding since early June, when his forces ambushed and killed 24 Palestinians serving in the United Nations operation. The UN forces here have offered \$25,000 for information leading to the capture of General Aidid. He, in turn, pledged \$1 million for the assassination of the UN special envoy to Somalia, Jonathan Howe, a retired U.S. admiral.

## Homosexuals Sue on Clinton Policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton's new "don't ask, don't tell" policy on homosexuals in the armed forces was challenged Tuesday in federal court, saying that the regulations violated the U.S. Constitution.

The American Civil Liberties Union and the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund filed the suit on behalf of seven homosexual men and women in the military, five of whom were named. Two chose to remain anonymous.

The challenge comes at a time when members of Congress are considering enacting into law a version of Mr. Clinton's new policy that would allow a future administration to reinstate the restrictions.

## North Korea Fetes War Anniversary

TOKYO (AP) — More than a million North Korean soldiers and civilians paraded Tuesday to celebrate the 40th anniversary of what the Communist government calls its victory in the Korean War.

In the evening, more than 80,000 people performed poems, songs, dances and gymnastics to "depict through great, special canvases the undying fears of President Kim Il Sung" in defeating a U.S.-led UN coalition, the official news agency, KCNA, said in a report monitored in Tokyo.

It said Mr. Kim attended the performance in Pyongyang's 150,000-seat May Day Stadium after reviewing the parade of troops, red guards, war veterans and groups with his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## A New-Look Champs-Elysees Opens

PARIS (AFP) — An underground parking lot, which French authorities boast is "the most beautiful in Europe," opens under the Champs-Elysees on Wednesday, completing the facility to one of the world's most famous avenues.

Side roads that ran parallel to the main boulevard have been paved over and a second line of plants trees planted on each side, giving pedestrians a generous 21.5-meter-wide (65-foot) pavement. The 390 parking spaces that have been built are more than simply replaced in the new parking lot, which has room for 850 vehicles and freescoped walls for motorists to admire while looking for a place.

Lawuits on behalf of some British tourists who were shot, robbed or beaten in the past year were filed in Orlando, Florida, against those who provided them lodging. The suits claim the victims were not given adequate security.

A strike by Italian truck drivers that had threatened nationwide disruption of food and fuel supplies was called off on Tuesday, a government spokesman said in Rome after truckers settled their differences in talks with the government.

The Belgian national airline Sabena will resume flights to Zurich starting Thursday. A Sabena spokeswoman said the airline's security guards had recently visited Khushaba and determined that it was safe to fly there. Flights were halted in January due to political violence.

# Clinton Demands Tighter Borders

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Tuesday proposed tougher controls at U.S. borders and on-the-spot judgments for most asylum claims, as the United States joined many nations in Europe that are erecting new barriers against the rising tide of refugees.

Mr. Clinton acted amid mounting public concern about immigration and domestic terrorism, fueled by reports about Chinese landing by sea and a radical Egyptian cleric's effort to remain in the United States.

The president specifically cited the burgeoning trade by smugglers of human cargo and a U.S. border that he said "leaks like a sieve."

The core of the new policy called for strengthening the U.S. Border Patrol, imposing stiffer penalties on smugglers, tightening the net to bar would-be terrorists and providing for virtually immediate deportations of people who are deemed to have frivolous demands for political asylum.

In many of the places where Congress will be required, and the president proposed to spend \$172 million to finance the changes.

Mr. Clinton stressed that legal immigration was a hallmark of U.S. policy. But he added: "We must not, and will not surrender our borders to those who wish to exploit our history of compassion and justice."

"Today, we send a strong and clear message: We will make it tougher for illegal aliens to get into our country," the president said. "The current situation, he said, "is not good for the American immigrants who are here legally in this country, for the American economy, for the cohesion of our society or for the rule of law worldwide."

One of the most significant proposals would radically change U.S. asylum procedure by authorizing immigration officials at airports and other points of entry to make a summary decision on whether a person had a "credible fear of persecution" if returned home. Those who do not will be "expeditiously deported," one immigration official said. Those who do, will be given a hearing and, if rejected, permitted one appeal.

According to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the backlog of asylum claims being processed by the 150 U.S. asylum offices is 280,000, or nearly a 10-year backlog. Moreover, illegal immigration across the U.S.-Mexican border is estimated at about a million a year, straining public services in border states. Another 100,000 illegal Chinese immigrants enter each year, the immigration service estimates.

The legal limit on immigrants to the United States is 700,000. The new U.S. policy would:

- Add 600 agents to a 4,000-member Border Patrol that Mr. Clinton said was "drastically understaffed."
- Add 5 to 10 years to criminal penalties for smuggling of illegal immigrants, including smuggling by syndicates and individual efforts.
- Authorize U.S. authorities to use wiretaps in smuggling cases and seize the assets of smugglers.

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## MARKET: In Beijing, Ideology Means the Ideology of Making Money

Confined from Page 1

turbulent Cultural Revolution of 1966-76. Chinese are also too fearful of chaos to take to the streets.

Instead, many Chinese see the market forces as the catalyst for eventual political pluralism, much in the same way that economic growth helped bring about a peaceful transition from martial law to democracy in Taiwan.

In this view, as more and more Chinese have a direct stake in the reforms, for example either as private business owners or shareholders, they will want more of a say in the laws that affect their interests.

While the government still controls the military and security apparatus, over the past decade it has steadily lost economic control. It can no longer control tax and revenue collection, local investment and bank loans at the provincial and lower levels. Chinese officials

say. Although central authorities have decreed that only two cities — Shanghai and Shenzhen — are allowed to operate stock exchanges, unofficial stock markets have sprung up all over China. Much of the country's overheat economy has been fueled by local investment and real estate speculation in provinces that no longer pay attention to official directives.

The government's problem is that it must cool down the economy — but not too much. If it can no longer deliver a steady increase in living standards, it stands little chance of survival.

"No one cares about politics, only improving our quality of life," a government worker, 38, said. "Who would have ever thought I could install an air conditioner in my home?" he added. He earns additional income by selling cement and running an advertising company. The fancy Japanese-made cooling unit that cost 7,500 yuan, or \$1,300, at less than 16 times his average monthly government salary.

Meanwhile, the rush to become wealthy in a hurry is producing disparities between incomes in the rich coastal areas and those in the poorer inland regions. Those left furthest behind — the country's more than 800 million peasants — are restive. Violent demonstrations already have erupted in several provinces because of arbitrary fees imposed by local officials.

In addition, rising crime, the movement of more than 100 million rural migrants to the cities in search of jobs, declining social services and rampant corruption are all contributing to a general breakdown in social order, Chinese say.

Corruption, in particular, has reached new heights. Government officials, who have been given permission to go into business, are able to take advantage of China's awkward economic status — not completely market and no longer completely centrally planned — to abuse their position and power. Few legal constraints exist to punish corruption.

Certainly, the scope of change sweeping China is astonishing. After decades of propaganda to "leave the people," Chinese have been given the green light to take care of themselves, and they are caring to do so.

Even some peasants are using whatever resources they have, including their own bodies, to turn a profit. Recently, a woman and her three daughters were arrested for producing 17 babies for sale to people who had ordered them in advance. They amassed more than \$10,000 in seven years, according

to a report in the Tianjin Evening News.

At Beijing University, the history department has opened a gift shop, and the international politics department has set up a company that sells women's underwear.

This focus on self and material wealth has its benefits, said Dai Qing, one of China's most outspoken dissidents.

"Now people have a sense of self-awareness. In the past, we used to think we were only tools of the party, that we belonged to the country," she said.

Shopkeepers who own their own stalls, for example, will inevitably take a greater interest in economic policy, and may want a say in laws that govern that policy.

"That will be the basis of democracy — not a bunch of students shouting slogans," she said, referring to the university students who led the 1989 protests.

At the same time, Miss Dai and others believe the social void that is a product of the new greed. In the past, Maoism held sway. Now, many believe there is a moral vacuum.

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# STATESIDE / A WATERY PINCER

## Kansas City Braces as 2 Raging Rivers Close In

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Like some great watery pincer, the rampaging Missouri and Kansas rivers closed in on Kansas City on Tuesday.

A record flood crest coming down the Kansas and another record crest coming down the Missouri were colliding here, after evacuations of thousands of people from flooded low-lying areas.

Weekend rains across Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Iowa have fed the swelling rivers, driving the Kansas River up to a crest of 55 feet (17 meters) here.

The Missouri River was expected to reach a crest of 49 feet, about three feet below the tops of levees along its banks, which could back up into the Kansas River and increase its flood level, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers said.

"It's an unknown what will happen," said George Hanley, spokesman for the Army Corps of Engineers. "That's the reality. The levees have never been tested."

So far, flooding in the Midwest has killed at least 43 people and cost an estimated \$12 billion in damages. Governors from the flood-ravaged states were meeting with President Bill Clinton on Tuesday to discuss increasing disaster aid.

Responding to increasing pressure for action, the House of Representatives cleared the way on Tuesday for action on a \$3 billion flood relief package — which the president said he would increase by \$1.1 billion — as Democrats overrode Republican objections that lawmakers should first consider how to pay for the emergency. The procedural roadblock, which stopped efforts to pass the bill last week, was cleared away by a 224-to-205 vote.



A. Dewitt, Nebraska, was reaching through several feet of water to try to remove tree debris from town's storm drains.

On the ground, the catastrophe spread. Several small communities in the outlying areas of Kansas City, Missouri, were flooded overnight. The Missouri towns of Parkville, Riverside, Missouri City and Orick were lost to floodwaters. The crest date for the Missouri River in St. Louis has been pushed back again and is now expected on Aug. 3 at 48 feet.

"The River Des Peres is our major concern. The Mississippi is basically contained by the floodwall," said Steven Mueller, spokesman for the St. Louis Police Department. He was returning to an 11-mile (17 kilometer) levee that can protect the city from a river height of 52 feet. The river was at 46.3 feet on Monday.

At one spot along the Harrisonville-Stringtown-Fort Charities levee, the water is seeping through from underneath, and a horseshoe-shaped wall is being built to contain the leak, an Army Corps of Engineers spokesman said. While heavy thunderstorms pounded Nebraska with hail, meteorologists offered some hope by forecasting drier weather by mid-week. However, heavy thunderstorms moved across Nebraska and Iowa on Monday night.

Along the Missouri River in St. Joseph, Missouri, the city's 82,000 residents were without drinkable tap water after the city's water plant was overrun by floodwaters on Sunday. Des Moines residents still cannot drink their water. North Dakota became the ninth state in the Midwest to be cleared for government disaster aid, the Federal Emergency Management Agency said. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin have already been declared eligible for federal relief.

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### Clinton's Coattails Pose Dilemma

WASHINGTON — When Senator Charles S. Robb, Democrat of Virginia, and Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, appeared on the Senate floor recently to deliver enthusiastic pitches for President Bill Clinton's economic program, they were thinking not only of the president's political fortunes but also their own. Both men are at the top of the list of the most vulnerable Democratic incumbents facing re-election next year. And both, following deliberate strategies, have decided to stick by their president when they comfortably can, but not to hesitate to offer at times biting public criticism. Defining their relationships with the president is a delicate matter for several Democratic senators who are gearing up their re-election drives. Of the Democratic senators facing re-election in 1994, only Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts have ever had to campaign when their party was in the White House.

Thus, the dilemma: Do they run against a president who has thus far proven widely unpopular, or do they remain loyal to him, hoping that a year from now he will have rebounded? For all the ambivalence in their speeches about Mr. Clinton's budget, most Democratic senators have grudgingly tied their fortunes to his. That is not simply because they want to do Mr. Clinton a favor but because his success, particularly with his economic program, could translate into their own. (NYT)

#### Justice Dept. Bars Foster Probe

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has retreated from its pledge to conduct a full investigation into the death of a White House senior aide, Vincent Foster Jr., saying that it was merely participating in a low-level inquiry that was being run by the U.S. Park Police. "There is no investigation being conducted by the Justice Department," the chief department spokesman, Carl Stern, said. Because Park Police officials are convinced that Mr. Foster took his own life, the department had no authority to launch such a probe, Mr. Stern said. "There's no suspicion that a crime occurred," he said. At the same time, a Park Police official minimized that agency's inquiry, calling it a routine probe that was primarily aimed at assuring investigators there was a general explanation, such as depression, for Mr. Foster to have killed himself. Asked if Park Police officials were seeking to interview President Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton or Chief of Staff Thomas F. McLarty, all close personal friends of Mr. Foster, a police spokesman, Major Robert Hines, said that had not been determined but added: "I don't think we have any indication that will be needed."

Mr. Stern's comments appear to conflict with statements made by White House and Justice Department officials last week and raise questions about the extent of the inquiries into his death. (WP)

#### Stephanopoulos is Still Up Front

WASHINGTON — As ordered, all the two-star and three-star generals were up front last week at Fort McNair when President Clinton announced his policy about homosexuals in the military. Just before Mr. Clinton appeared, a Secret Service agent came in and whispered to the nearest two-star in the front row. The general quickly got up and took a seat in the back, causing many in the crowd to wonder what was going on. Then the president appeared on the dais and George Stephanopoulos, senior adviser to the president, slipped into the two-star's seat to

## Clinton Decries Gridlock

'Let's Vote, Let's Make Decisions,' He Tells Congress

By Ann Devroy  
Washington Post Service  
CHICAGO — An exasperated President Bill Clinton complained about congressional "delay and gridlock," criticizing lawmakers for a string of stalls on everything from his economic package to flood relief to the confirmation of his new surgeon-general. "Let's vote. I don't have to win them all but let's make decisions," Mr. Clinton told an opening session of a conference on the American workplace. "This institutional delay and gridlock is bad for America."

## THE WORLD IS FLAT

## Meal Deduction: Half a Loaf?

By Michael Wines  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — In the final days of politically agonizing negotiations over \$500 billion in tax increases and cuts in programs like Medicare, Congress is suddenly having second thoughts about a previous decision to reduce the tax break that businesses get for meals and entertainment.

## Away From Politics

- The National Academy of Sciences linked exposure to the Vietnam War defoliant Agent Orange to two additional ailments — Hodgkin's disease and Porphyria Cutanea Tarda — prompting the government to offer disability benefits.
- California's Supreme Court, ruling in the case of a quadriplegic prisoner who refused to eat or take medication, declared unanimously that mentally competent adults have a fundamental right to refuse life-saving assistance.
- Inupiat Eskimo leaders in Alaska, angry at plans to drill for oil in the whaling areas of the Beaufort Sea, threatened to block the work.
- Southern California's mammoth air-pollution agency has drastically reduced efforts to enforce strict clean-air rules since 1989, according to a state audit.
- N. Marshall Mazerowski had not been standing on the street in New York City, Letizia Cox would surely have died, but when a fire snuff her, she was leaning from a fourth-floor window, he cushioned her fall; in the process, he severely injured his head and neck.
- A medical examiner testifying for the defense in the trial of Detroit police officers charged with fatally beating a motorist said he would have "agonized" but ruled the death a homicide.

as S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, nine days ago saying they cannot guarantee a positive vote on final passage of Mr. Clinton's package unless part of the tax break is restored. The package passed the House in May by six votes. "If the bill had passed by 80 votes they would be telling people to get stuck with it," said Robert E. Juliano, the chief lobbyist for the Hotel and Restaurant Workers International Union. "Our issue is one that could tilt it over the other way."

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Brazil	000-8007	Egypt	256-5770	Ireland	1-800-551-001	Netherlands	06-022-91-22	Turkey	99-800-1177
Chile	001-0316	Finland	9800-102-80	Israel	172-150-2727	Norway	050-72912	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
Colombia	980-16-0001	France	19-00-19	Italy	172-1022	Peru	001-190	Uruguay	000-412
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**Herald International Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

**The Great Ruble Shock**

**Reform Is Weakened**

The Russian Central Bank's decision to withdraw older ruble bank notes from circulation is either inept, malicious or corrupt. But whatever lies behind it, the policy is sure to undermine badly needed economic reform in the former Soviet Union.

Under the plan, the bank would let Russians swap small amounts of pre-1993 rubles for new rubles, but would confiscate large ruble holdings. The policy was presented as a way to clamp down on inflation by cutting down excess holdings in Russia and stemming the flow of rubles from neighboring republics. But this rationale is transparently lame.

The policy would raise inflation by triggering inflows of old rubles from neighboring republics in order to meet the deadline for swapping them for new rubles. More important, Russians would lose confidence in their currency, abdicate that would drive them to spend their rubles before the government turns on them again. That is a prescription for higher spending and more inflation, and a death knell for market reform.

The Central Bank's policy could not possibly cure inflation because it does nothing to root out inflation's primary cause: the government's whopping deficit, which reflects expenditures to keep bankrupt state-owned enterprises alive and which can be financed only by printing new rubles. Nor does the policy compel other republics to adopt their own currencies, which is the best way to insulate Russia from irresponsible economic policies of its neighbors.

If economics was not the rationale, what was? Politics is an obvious candidate. The Central Bank adopted the policy without consulting President Boris Yeltsin or his reform finance minister. Nor did the bank

consult with the other republics or the International Monetary Fund as it promised when the West agreed to provide a \$43 billion aid package. The suspicion is that forces in the Russian parliament, which controls the Central Bank, maliciously schemed with its acting director, Viktor Geraschenko, to stir opposition to Mr. Yeltsin's reforms.

There are more corrupt possibilities. An unpublished audit of the Central Bank by a Western accounting firm reportedly uncovered gross mismanagement, if not fraud. That raises the suspicion that Central Bank officials cooked up the policy of swapping rubles to cover their footprints. Whatever the truth, the policy is a blow to market reform. For markets to work, entrepreneurs and workers, who under Mr. Yeltsin's privatization policy are buying state-owned companies, need to accumulate lots of money without fear of confiscation. So do savers.

Mr. Yeltsin returned from vacation to water down the bank's policy by raising the limit on how many rubles individuals can swap for new rubles, and postponing the deadline for making the swaps. That is an improvement, but no solution. There are sensible ways for Russia to control the number of rubles sloshing around the economy and to reorganize matters with the central banks of the other republics. Russia does not need to resort to confiscation. Nor does it need to break commitments made to the West.

Of course, Russia has a right to pursue any economic policy it wants. But Western taxpayers should not turn over their money to a government that breaks commitments to the West and steals from its citizens. President Yeltsin understands that. But he has had a tough time making the point clear to Mr. Geraschenko and company.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Yeltsin's Long Road**

Even by the standards of post-Soviet policymaking in Moscow, the Central Bank's week-end decision to invalidate rubles printed before 1993 was erratic and ill planned. It may have applied only to a relatively small part of the money supply and may have been trained, for cause, on the inflation-feeding menace of the "ruble overhang" — too many rubles chasing too few goods. But the immediate effect of this confiscatory and uncoordinated measure was to alarm ruble holders in Russia and in the other former Soviet states still using the ruble, and to give Boris Yeltsin's anti-reform foes a new club with which to bash the president, who decided it did not need a new round of blows.

In fact, Mr. Yeltsin was already on his way back to Moscow from a truncated vacation to cope with the larger continuing anti-reform threat posed by the Russian parliament. Last week the conservative-dominated Congress of People's Deputies was in a frenzy. It dangerously diminished the key agency overseeing privatization of state enterprises, passed a frighteningly unbalanced budget, curtailed freedom for foreign religious organizations, im-

posed new restrictions on foreign banks and ordered up investigation of Yeltsin allies.

Ironically, although Mr. Yeltsin had no responsibility for the ruble surprise — the old-guard Central Bank reports to the parliament, not to the government — he was at once blamed for some part of it. This was bound to undercut the broad confidence he needs to deal with the parliament's latest challenges.

On Monday there were signs that Russian Khasbulatov, the parliamentary leader and Mr. Yeltsin's bane, had finally seen the need for reining in the bank. But even if that starts to happen, it will leave Mr. Yeltsin still in desperate need of consolidating a reformist course. This he has undertaken to do by pushing through a new constitution, one which would weaken the legal foundation on which rests the parliament's defiance of his reforms. He has many political miles to go to install his new constitution, the make-or-break issue of his presidency. The Western supporters of building a free-market democracy in Russia and the other successor states can and must encourage him to stay with this task. But they cannot win his political battles for him.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Closing In on a Budget**

If the congressional conferees who meet this week to finish a budget stuck to their present path, they will likely hand President Bill Clinton a package much like the one President George Bush signed three years ago. Is that what America voted for?

The conferees are about to recommend chopping deficits by about \$500 billion over five years, primarily by cutting defense, trimming Medicare, raising income taxes and imposing a gasoline tax. But that is exactly what Congress did under Mr. Bush three years ago.

Mr. Clinton promised voters more than a reshuffle. He pledged to end the consumption frenzy of the 1980s by turning the federal budget toward investments in infrastructure, children and training. But Congress is veering in a different direction. Unless it turns around, and fast, President Clinton's victory in getting a deficit-reduction package through Congress will be hollow.

There is nothing wrong with the overall target. The conferees appear headed for a package that would reduce the deficit by the fifth year to about \$200 billion — a prudent target because at that level the nation's debt would grow no faster than the economy. And the mix of taxes is about right. Following Mr. Clinton's lead, Congress would raise taxes on the rich by about \$100 billion and impose a gas tax that would likely cost a middle-class family less than \$50 a year.

But what about investment? Congress knocked tens of billions from discretionary spending that President Clinton proposed. And it seems investments to prime old programs to make way for Mr. Clinton's initiatives. That probably means that most of his plans to increase spending on worker training, education, mass transit and technological research will be slashed. He will be lucky to save a third of his investment program.

This week the budget conferees will turn to energy taxes and entitlements. The disagreements are narrowing, but still important. The Senate would impose a \$20 billion gas tax; the House would raise \$70 billion from an energy tax. The House would use the

extra revenue to subsidize low-paid workers, create enterprise zones in depressed areas and spur investment in small businesses.

The small-business subsidies are ill-designed and not worth preserving. But the enterprise zones, although modest, are an important symbolic gesture to ailing cities — the only aid they will see in the budget package — and are important to winning support among the Congressional Black Caucus and House liberals.

Tax credits to the working poor and higher food stamp allowances for beleaguered families are more than symbolic. These programs lie at the heart of Mr. Clinton's pledge to lift families with at least one full-time worker above poverty. The House delivered on this pledge by providing large tax credits to low-wage workers, enhanced food stamp allotments and money for innovative programs to help distressed families. But the Senate had to reduce or eliminate each of those programs once it cut the House's energy tax by \$50 billion. Under the Senate plan, many poor families, for example workers without children, would suffer because they would get no offset to the higher gas tax.

The conferees must decide first the size of the gas tax. If they settle on less than around 8 cents a gallon — which would raise about \$20 billion more than the Senate bill — then there will not be enough money to elevate the working poor above poverty and to fund urban enterprise zones. Some Western senators oppose gas taxes above the Senate level of 6 cents because, they claim, it hits hard at their rural constituents. They exaggerate. Regional disparities in the gas tax are small. Besides, the income tax increases hit hard at East Coast cities. Overall, a package with an 8 cent gas tax would be fair.

Congress is moving to hand Mr. Clinton a budget. But if it shortchanges the gas tax or the president's spending initiatives, it will not be a budget that invests in the future and it will not be a victory for those who voted for an economic turnaround.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**When the Comfortable Turn Their Backs on Refugees**

By Sadruddin Aga Khan

LONDON — To what degree do we, our societies and leaders, behave in a way that acknowledges that, ultimately, all human beings are one people, all God's people? And if we do not so act, what are the implications? The history of the treatment of refugees is a unique prism through which to gain insight into this.

History is replete with examples of mass movement of population. As recently as the Cold War, refugees in Europe were feted as heroes, received as they fled the anger of Communist autocrats. They were fighting oppression and dictatorships. And, incidentally, many were articulate; most were white and Christian. Those refugees were absorbed by countries in which they sought asylum or by third countries ready to welcome immigrants.

After World War II, new international organizations had been set up, like the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to help governments handle the task. There was a consensus among governments as to the obligations of states toward refugees. But in the 1970s and '80s, most people forced to leave their homes and arriving in Western Europe assumed a different profile.

Many came from countries whose governments had long enjoyed Western political support. At a minimum, they were victims of complex socioeconomic and political crises that Western governments had a hand in brewing — Afghanistan, Cambodia, Haiti, Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Zaire, to name but a few. Most of them had not, they were neither white nor Christian.

And as social and economic problems in richer countries have deepened, refugees, lumped together with foreigners in general, have increasingly come to be seen as threatening — to the job market, to scarce social services, to law and order.

At the same time, the separate identity of refugees — people forced to flee because of persecution on racial, ethnic, religious or other grounds — became blurred. To some degree, this is a matter of perception, as politicians and the public fail to distinguish the special needs and experience of refugees from that of increasing numbers of migrants seeking better lives away from home.

But the blurring is also the consequence of more profound change. Increasing numbers of people fleeing their homes do so because life has become insupportable there. They may not be pushed out at the end of a rifle or with the threat of execution looming over them, but population pressure, regional conflicts, environmental degradation and absence of work opportunities combine to encourage if not force them to leave.

One result of all this is that the consensus, particularly among Western governments, underpinning national and international obligations toward refugees has been whittled away. When the war in former Yugoslavia broke, some people thought that the ambivalence of Western governments toward so-called "genuine" refugees would evaporate. The responsibility of states toward fellow Europeans fleeing imprisonment, rape and execution, all horrifyingly recorded, often live on television, would be clear. But they were wrong.

Europe is now turning its back on refugees. Three million people have been displaced in the center of Europe. Hundreds of thousands of refugees have been generated by yet another tragedy in the Balkans. Most are camped in Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia and Bosnia. Some have made it to neighboring states, like Hungary, and the luckiest have been

**In an increasingly interdependent world, one in which problems cannot be quarantined or excluded from national frontiers, we must recognize that all human beings are one people.**

taken in farther afield in Austria, Germany, Sweden or Switzerland. But other countries to the north and west have argued that refugees should stay in countries of first asylum and therefore that they do not have a responsibility for accepting them.

Arguments over burden sharing have resulted in conditions being set upon refugees themselves. They may need sponsors' letters, visas or proof that their relatives have already been resettled before refuge organizations are authorized to help them.

Anyone old enough to remember World War II, or who has worked in a conflict situation, will recognize the absurdity of this. And to compound it all, international funding for UN and other agencies supporting refugees and the aid programs is now drying up.

As in other situations which have generated large numbers of refugees, political lead-

ers in Europe and elsewhere have a clear responsibility for what has happened. Having been instrumental in bringing Bosnia into existence, the United Nations has failed to halt its dismemberment.

A catalogue of missed opportunities, miscalculations and instances of indecisive Western leadership have amounted to a comprehensive failure to develop a coherent international framework within which the megalomaniac ambitions of Balkan politicians can be contained.

Humanitarian aid is being provided after the event, often in an ad hoc manner, often prompted by media reports of the horrendous conditions being faced by civilians.

Refugees stand out as the most potent symbol of the West's failure to anticipate and circumscribe the situation in Bosnia, the failure of post-Cold War diplomacy. And the very refugees are being treated and cold-shouldered by the very countries which might, with foresight, have prevented them from becoming refugees in the first place in nothing short of disgraceful.

Sadly, this is not a unique example. Perhaps in a world of "realpolitik" it is not surprising that when the geopolitical spotlight moves, the human flotams and jetsams are left unsupported, left to fend for themselves. The end of the Cold War has deflated East-West tensions in many theaters, including Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Somalia and elsewhere. But the fighting has not stopped.

If European refugees — on the doorstep of the richest countries in the world, the countries instrumental in bringing about the UN Charter, Geneva conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the body of international law that underpins the international refugee regime, including the right of asylum — are being abandoned to fate, what hope is there for refugees in much poorer parts of the world?

Worse, the international community's willingness to accept a three-way division of Bosnia represents capitulation to militant nationalism and, de facto, to "ethnic cleansing" itself. "Anything for a quiet life" seems to be the message coming from the diplomats.

Thus not only are we denying responsibility for the human beings ejected by the conflict. We have even suspended our efforts to address the root causes of the problem. The signs are that this is sending to other war-torn areas, whether in Eastern Europe or in other parts of the world, will be well received.

It is that the commitment to international law, to universal standards on human rights and to democracy is negotiable. Abuse or discrimination against minorities becomes a

calculated gamble whose "success" or "failure" depends more on specific geopolitical circumstances. Minorities around the world are taking note, with alarm: Kurds, Copts, Muslims in India, non-Russians in Russia, different ethnic groups in Central Asia as well as foreign workers in Europe.

The short-sightedness of Western leaders is breathtaking. Refugees according to the UN Population Fund, may represent about 20 percent of the estimated 100 million people who find themselves international migrants. Unable to cope with the social and political problems that such massive movements of people generate, the politicians have failed to articulate, let alone initiate, policies that address the causes. The 1981 report on measures to prevent and contain massive exoduses of refugees which I submitted as special rapporteur to the UN Human Rights Commission has been gathering dust at the Manhattan headquarters ever since.

Ad hoc responses to the symptoms only exacerbate the problem. Programs to boost literacy and education in developing countries, to provide health care and family planning services and more equitable terms of trade, acknowledged to be essential for stabilizing populations, are either underfunded or dismissed as irrelevant, given other domestic economic and political problems.

The needs and the rights of the individual are no longer universal. They vary according to their relevance to the electability and popularity of politicians.

At a time when politicians appear to have surrendered any pretense of commitment to universal standards, the task falls to other leaders of society to uphold them — religious leaders, academics, lawyers, public figures and figures of authority in walks of life — sports, journalism, entertainment, business.

The message is simple. In an increasingly interdependent world, one in which problems cannot be quarantined or excluded from national frontiers, we must recognize that all human beings are one people.

The consequences of not doing so are not just ethical or philosophical. They are ultimately suicidal. The suffering of refugees and migrants, and our failure to address the forces — political, social and economic — that generate them are an early warning signal that things are going badly wrong.

This comment was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from the latest "One People Oration" at Westminster Abbey. The annual speaker, since 1965, is chosen by the abbey's dean and chapter. Prince Sadruddin, who spoke on July 20, is the first Muslim to give the lecture.

**Nigerians' Elected Legislators Should Throw the General Out**

By Chinua Achebe

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, New York — Nigeria's political crisis deepens by the day. Since the free presidential election on June 12 was annulled by the military leader, Ibrahim Babangida, at least 100 people have died in strikes and demonstrations.

Taking no chances on further unrest, the government has closed a radio station and several newspapers, including The Concord, owned by the apparent winner of the election, Moshood Abiola, of the Social Democratic Party. A new election has been rescheduled for Saturday, but few observers believe that it will take place or that Nigerians will accept the results if it does.

A Canadian journalist asked me recently whether it was General Babangida's charisma that gave him the ability to twist Nigerians around his little finger. No Nigerian has ever accused him of charisma. What they do hold against him is his willingness to play on the nation's deep divisions more flagrantly than any leader before him. This is the Nigerians'

greatest weakness — their inability to face grave threats as one people instead of as competing religious and ethnic interests.

Nigeria's plight also shows that having an abundance of talented and educated people and material wealth will not ensure national prosperity when that wealth lies at the disposal of a corrupt leadership.

What Nigerians of all classes, religions and ethnic loyalties must do to overcome their differences enough to defeat the dictator. It has become clear to even the most glib Nigerians that General Babangida's elaborate transition program, which was supposed to move the country from military to civilian rule, was a hoax.

Why have Nigerians cooperated for so long with this charade? Most likely because the potential for explosion is so great that any sacrifice is worth making to prevent the fuse from

being lit. This is the reason they behaved so immutably through the last election process. But patience with inept tyranny is a grave error. Tyrants are insatiable, and no sacrificial offerings will satisfy their appetite.

General Babangida is digging himself in for a last-ditch effort to remain in power. But he is self-centered and reckless and, like a blinded Sampson, may well pull down the edifice on his own head by pushing the people to the point of full-scale revolt.

A third response from politicians and the middle class has already failed, and opportunists will only compound the failure. The decision of the National Republican Convention, whose candidate, Bashir Tafa, lost the presidential election, to go along with Saturday's vote is the result of shortsighted self-interest.

A hallmark of political maturity is the loser's willingness to accept the verdict of the electorate in a democratic election contested according to the rules. In agreeing to go to a

second election, the party is sustaining General Babangida's desire to step on the nation instead of stepping down.

The only sane path open is for Nigerians of all ethnic groups, religions, classes and professions to tell him to get out — fast. If he refuses to step down, the National Assembly, formed last year in preparation for the transition to civilian rule, should dismiss him on Aug. 27, the date originally set for transition to civil rule and the appointment of Babangida as president.

The National Assembly is the highest popularly elected body in the country and needs to assume leadership in a critical stalemate. General Babangida has threatened to dissolve it, but the members should simply ignore him. Nigeria expects the assembly members to do their duty — or be judged accomplices in a cowardly crime.

The writer, a Nigerian novelist, is professor of languages and literature at Bard College. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

**The Swelling Crisis Over Jobs Backs Governments to the Wall**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — For some time now, it has been apparent that something has gone askew with the old-time relationship of economic growth to job creation. In the past couple of years, new technologies have enabled many companies, especially large manufacturers, to churn out the same volume of production with fewer and fewer employees.

This phenomenon may represent a disconnection between economic growth and jobs, and set back President Bill Clinton's hope for a meaningful economic recovery. The fact that unemployment sticks at about 7 percent disturbs consumer confidence not only among those out of work but also among people who still have jobs.

Some analysts contend that there really is nothing new in the equation that a surge in demand will not cure. Eventually, optimists say, companies

now using overtime and "temp" to fill their labor needs will have to add to regular payrolls.

But what will produce that rising demand? In the face of the deficit reduction program, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen told a group of reporters that although the second half of 1993 will be better, "1994 will not be a robust year." He concedes that the net effect of deficit reduction — assuming that the Clinton package passes — could depress the economy.

On top of all the other bad news, the Federal Reserve seems to be itching to raise interest rates. That could set up a classic confrontation between the Clinton administration and the supposedly friendly chairman of the Fed, Alan Greenspan.

Like Mr. Clinton, Mr. Bentsen touts new using overtime and "temp" to fill their labor needs will have to add to regular payrolls.

the thrust from lower interest rates that have followed the market's expectation of deficit reduction to be the main force in generating economic recovery. But if the economy goes into a tailspin, he said, ways will be found — for example, by adjusting the effective dates of tax increases — to take some of the sting out of the fiscal package.

Others in the administration, off the record, voice even graver doubts that an incipient recovery can survive the impact of tax increases and spending cuts (especially in defense), which will come on top of corporate downsizing and weaker foreign markets.

"It's a very delicate balance," says an administration economic insider. "We have a lot of debt, both business and consumer, and lower interest rates are being used to pay off that

debt... They're not using this new money to create jobs and rebuild."

There is an even bigger problem, referred to as "structural," relating to forces that may be present whether the economy is in the recession or the recovery part of a normal business cycle. In an interview on this phase of the problem, Labor Secretary Robert Reich says that in America "the big problem is the quality of the job."

In all industrialized countries, Mr. Reich says, "there has been a shift in demand in favor of skilled workers, compared to unskilled workers." In the United States, for example, according to Mr. Reich, only 2.2 percent of college graduates are unemployed, while the figure is close to 11.5 percent for high school dropouts.

To discuss these and related issues, Mr. Reich and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown convened a one-day seminar in Chicago this past Monday on "the future of the American workplace." It was hoped to drive home the point that advances in technology, plus competition from abroad, "have eroded the economic security that fortunate workers once took for granted."

To deal with the global jobs issue, President Clinton has called a "jobs summit" among key nations for the fall, although it is not clear what can be accomplished. The gum word from the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is that in the so-called rich

countries, unemployment is expected to rise to 36 million individuals next year, or up 10 million just since 1990.

The outlook is much worse in Europe than in America. A staggering 50 percent of those out of work in Europe have been unemployed for a year or more. In Italy, according to a study by Constance Sorrentino of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 72 percent of the unemployed had been out of work for a year or more. In the United States, she says, the comparable figure is only 6 percent.

Europe suffers from what the OECD calls "the long-term unemployment trap" — excessively long periods of unemployment feeding on themselves. This is due in large part to the much more generous unemployment compensation system in Europe's welfare states. In Germany, unemployment insurance pays 80 percent of normal wages. In some countries, such as Belgium, high unemployment insurance compensation can continue virtually indefinitely.

More and more, the jobs problem looks like a catch-22. In all major countries, greater public-sector spending is needed to trigger private spending that can boost demand, hence jobs. But almost all countries, except Japan, face large deficits. In trying to cure the deficits, the United States and Europe may be bringing on yet another full-blown recession.

The Washington Post.

**The Budgeteers Are Doing Their Job**

By Alice M. Rivlin

WASHINGTON — Robert Samuelson believes that the United States needs bold deficit reduction and to cut wasteful spending and make taxes fair ("Under the Budget Canopy," Opinion, July 25). He also believes that America needs to invest in its people and its economy. That sounds like a description of President Bill Clinton's economic plan.

So you would expect Mr. Samuelson to be applauding as Congress resolves differences on its way to embodying the president's plan in the budget reconciliation bill. Instead, he is carping that the plan doesn't do enough. Doesn't do enough? Listen to the protests from Republicans, and you hear exactly the opposite. It does too much. Republicans believe Congress ought to do about \$100 billion less in deficit reduction.

In fact, this is a realistic and fair plan for deficit reduction that greatly improves the chances for higher productivity and better American jobs in the future. Presumably that is what Mr. Samuelson wants. Unfortunately, by dumping on the president's program because he believes it ought to go farther, he is encouraging those who hope to defeat it.

And make no mistake about it. The defeat of this plan could mean the end of serious deficit reduction efforts: There is no alternative with even a ghost of a chance of being enacted.

To respond to points made by Mr. Samuelson: \$500 billion in deficit reduction is bold and means real change. The writer trivializes half a trillion dollars by calling it "modest." By con-

own. Even sacrosanct entitlements, such as farm and veterans' programs, have not escaped. Reimbursements for providers under Medicare have been substantially cut. Federal pay and retirement benefits took part of the hit. Congress has even had the courage to accept the president's proposed cuts in Social Security benefits for the relatively well-off.

The plan makes significant investments in technology, infrastructure and worker skills. It reflects a difficult double strategy for economic growth: increase private investment by cutting the deficit's drain on national saving, and simultaneously shift the mix of federal spending toward investment in future productivity. Mr. Samuelson dismisses the new investments as "trimmed" by Congress, but despite deficit reduction, there will be more money for roads and bridges, science and technology, Head Start and other early childhood interventions and training of workers to do productive jobs.

The deficit has not been confronted seriously in the past because elected officials have lacked the will or leadership to make tough choices and take on special interests. Today, the will and the leadership are there. The president and Democrats in Congress are providing it.

The people want action. And Congress has moved remarkably fast. If the critics will stand aside, it is likely to produce a historic reconciliation bill — and historic change for the United States.

The Washington Post.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1893: Making Light**

BERLIN — The German press generally condemns the action of France toward Siam. The Frankfurter Zeitung, for example, remarks that the French are treating this crisis, which means peace or war, lightly as though it were merely a matter of taking a walk in the Bois de Boulogne. "It is the old story when a cheap victory with small danger is in sight, all France is united. When things go wrong, they know how to find a scapegoat and punish him."

**1943: The Heat on Italy**

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Italian people, now freed of the Mussolini regime, must decide whether they will surrender unconditionally as a whole nation or become, as the Germans hope, a battleground which will delay the entry of the war to German soil, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today (July 27). He said no approach has been made to the British government by the new regime of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and he admitted that he knew little or nothing of the new Italian government. Since Italy still remained in the war, he said, no new decision was yet called for from the Allies. "We should let the Italians; to use a homely phrase, stew in their own juice for a bit, and hot up the fire."

**1918: Separate Siberia**

PEKING — News is received from Omsk that the Provisional Government has proclaimed the independence of the Council of Ministers sitting at Omsk. It has annulled all Maximalist decrees and has formed Soviets, restored the Siberian Duma, cancelled the confiscations of property pending the assembling of the Constituent

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OPINION

Bring Together the World To Eradicate This Torture

By A. M. Rozenhaft

NEW YORK — In their living room in Atlanta, Hassan and Yasmin Ibrahim are having one of their many talks about their three little girls. Both want what is best for the children, but they cannot agree on a decision that will affect the girls every day of their young lives.

ON MY MIND

They would be "different" — and she would be betraying her culture. "Female circumcision" is not illegal in America. Mr. Ibrahim rejects the euphemism and says "mutilation." I doubt many take place in the United States yet.

film is brave, strong and important for TV viewers to see, the sooner the better. A few newspapers and magazines also have done good reporting. But no other mass violation of humanity has received so comparatively little attention.

Ways to Combat Violence on Film

By Elizabeth Thoman

LOS ANGELES — Violence cannot be sanitized out of American culture even if, as I hope, gruesome and gratuitous violence becomes more and more "politically incorrect" in popular entertainment.

Over the decades, we have seen the media industry self-censor many negative ideas and images — from the Amos 'n' Andy stereotype of African-Americans to the depiction of alcohol, cigarettes and hard drugs as glamorous. There are some things that re-

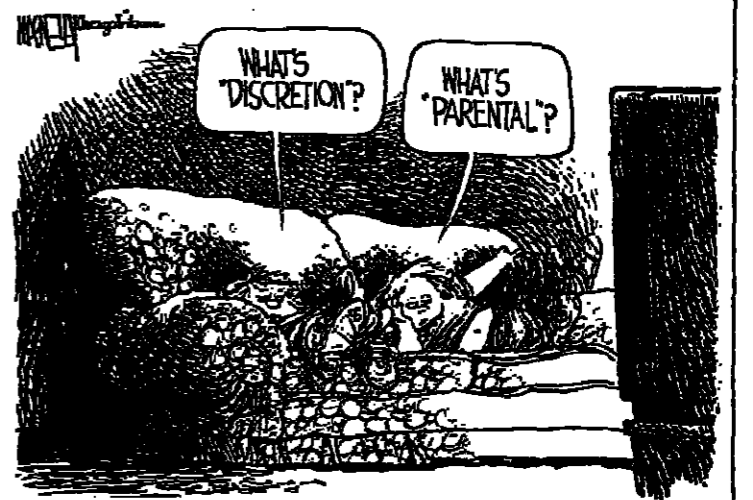
MEANWHILE

sponsible writers and directors just don't do anymore. Excessive violence should be added to the list. There will still be violence in the media, as in life, because there is evil in the world and human nature has its shadow side.

the American West. While Hollywood may feed these myths, it did not start them. Nor can Washington legislate them away. "Parental advisories" may help some, but they are not a solution. Violence is a major health problem today and we must find workable solutions to prevent its further spread.

parents and care-givers. How many times have you been to a movie rated "R" for violence and seen children there? Adults, especially men whose viewing habits tend toward action-adventure, need to get the message that too much media violence can truly harm children.

Change the impact of violent images that are seen. This can be done by deconstructing the techniques used to stage violent scenes and decoding the various depictions of violence in news, cartoons, drama, sports and music. It is important for children to learn early on the difference between reality and fantasy and to know how costumes, camera angles and special effects can fool them.



speech was not the freedom to protect creativity but the freedom to challenge the political and economic status quo. Promote informed and rational public debate in schools, community and civic gatherings, religious groups and in the media. The reality of our current situation demands that we Americans ask ourselves what kind of culture we want our children to grow up in and whether we can continue to allow the media to profit from products that are clearly contributing to a social condition that endangers public safety.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Volunteer UN Army? The Case Against

Regarding "For the UN, a Volunteer Peace Force" (Opinion, July 12) by Stephen S. Rosenfeld: A UN rapid-deployment force is a contradiction in terms, based on the illusion that unambiguous signals exist when civil war or ethnic conflict is near.

UN army is a belief that people like Mr. Rosenfeld know the risks of military intervention in civil war better than voters. But could it be that the majority of citizens in Europe and the United States were right — that military intervention in the Balkans would have been protracted, bloody, with no end in sight?

The writer is an assistant professor of African studies and comparative politics at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University.

Germany and Foreigners

Regarding "Q&A: Roots of the Violence That Has Shaken Germany" (June 21): Elizabeth Noelle-Neumann in effect blames the violence currently being directed against foreigners in Germany on the victims themselves, on the asylum-seekers who she says are seen as threats by Germans because their "behavior and values are very different from their own" and on the 1.5 million Turkish guest workers who "surround" their 80 million German hosts.

that she is talking about those who have been carrying out the violent acts. Almost two years ago, Mrs. Noelle-Neumann became a controversial figure in the United States when an article in Commentary magazine revealed that, before coming to the United States to study in 1937, she had been a member of at least one Nazi student organization and that writings of hers composed during her time in America and after her return to Germany in 1939 contained passages expressing traditional anti-Semitic themes.

Although Mrs. Noelle-Neumann is wrong in her view of racial violence as something bred in the blood, she is consistent in her description of "Germans" as a group who are "different" and "surround" their 80 million German hosts. When she goes on to say that she herself feels that "you have to accept certain principles that are a deep part of human nature," it seems

economic life through extending influence of Jews, caused by the fact that in Germany after the war about 70-90 percent of the key positions in medicine, law, the press, the theater and a large part of government positions were in the hands of Jews." (Daily Missourian, Nov. 24, 1937). Phs ca change ...

LEO BOGART, New York.

Horror in Liberia

Regarding the editorial "Amok in Liberia" (Editorial, June 10): As a missionary living in Liberia, I saw firsthand that it was the common, everyday person who suffered the most as a result of Liberia's civil war.

STEVE SARRETT, Bouaké, Ivory Coast.

Counting the Immigrants

The report "U.S. Public Now Calls for Fewer Immigrants" (June 28) states: "According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 8.9 million people have legally immigrated to the United States in the past decade, and 3 million others may have slipped into the country illegally."

for Fewer Immigrants" (June 28) states: "According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 8.9 million people have legally immigrated to the United States in the past decade, and 3 million others may have slipped into the country illegally." But in "Too Much Unskilled Immigration Is Bad for You," by Lawrence E. Harrison (Jan. 16, 1992), estimates of the number of illegal immigrants range from 5 million to 8 million. Why are there such significant differences in these figures?

JAMES H. de COU, Le Vésinet, France.

On the Way to the Top

Regarding the report "The Judge's Biggest Boaster" (June 18): Don't get me wrong: Support is warmly welcome from either spouse. But this article's canonization of Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg's husband is ironic when women are expected as a matter of course to make the same sacrifices and contributions to their husband's careers. Is paternalistic tone belittles Judge Ginsburg's own efforts, sacrifices and success in her rise to the highest judicial appointment in the United States.

PAIGE STINKLER, London.

GENERAL NEWS

St. James Church: Blood on the Pews

By Bill Keller

CAPE TOWN — Absurdly, the first notion that came to Kara-Anne Harris as killers kicked in the door of St. James Church and blasted worshippers with automatic rifles and grenades was that they were after the Russians.

The attack, which left 12 worshippers dead — including three Russians — and more than 50 wounded in the cozy Cape Town suburb of Kenilworth, it was the most horrific in eight months, since the opening of a terrorist war on white suburbs.

The onslaught followed the pattern of other killings in attacks that have laid waste to a golf club, a family steak restaurant, commuters driving their children to school and a hotel bar. The images of blood-smeared Bibles may drive more people to emigrate or seek the solace of the separatist fringe.

The Reverend Ross Anderson, 35, last month turned down a minister's job in Raleigh, North Carolina. He said he would do the same if the offer came again. Jenny Johnston and her husband, Owen, said the subject of emigration had come up again. She said she was still haunted by "the smell of ammunition and damaged bodies" and terrified for her three children, but not yet willing to leave.

Dangers of AIDS Research

Some Scientists, Under Pressure, Take Risky Shortcuts

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK — Mistakes in laboratory research are embarrassing and more common than generally recognized. Only a few make headlines, such as the serious error acknowledged last week by scientists at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School.

emphasized from the start. So there was never any assurance of success for the proposed strategy of giving the three drugs, AZT, ddI and zalcitabine, to 400 volunteers in 16 medical centers across the country.

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's government and its main black negotiating partners, the African National Congress, attempted Tuesday to woo black and white conservative groups to crucial talks on the first post-apartheid constitution.

Asked what would happen if Inkatha and the Conservative Party failed to turn up on Wednesday, the ANC's chief negotiator, Cyril Ramaphosa, said "the process is too important for anyone to hold it to ransom."

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# STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

## BRITISH THEATER

### A Coup for 'Misha's Party'

The Human Drama Overshadows Russian Politics

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Misha's Party" (in the Barbican Pit) is an unusual collaboration between the American dramatist Richard Nelson and the Russian playwright Alexander Gelman. Working through interpreters, since neither speaks the other's language, they have devised a dining-room comedy set in Moscow's Ukraine Hotel overlooking the Russian parliament building on the night of Aug. 20, 1991, climax of the abortive August coup when Yeltsin withstood the tanks.

But this is not an essentially political play. Like Louis Malle's "Moulin in May" which followed the domestic troubles of a French family during the student uprising of 1968, it uses a major historical event as background to a domestic drama in which familial relationships change as drastically as the nation around them.

Misha is a Muscovite museum curator who, in celebration of his 60th birthday, has brought together his first and second wives, their new husbands, his daughter and a couple of stray tourists who just happen to be in the hotel. We then watch each of their lives and relationships being overhauled.

This is a richly Chekhovian piece about exile and homecoming, and about the regrouping of a dysfunctional family in a tottering regime. If in the end the play is less than the sum of its parts, the parts are all wonderfully played, not least by Barry Foster as the host, Barbara Jefford and Cheryl Campbell as the wives and Anthony O'Donnell and Benjamin Whitrow as their recalcitrant new husbands. David Jones directs an agile team.

When Patrick Hamilton died 30 years ago, of drink and neglect among other ailments, Denis Leeming and Graham Greene were among those who wrote to The Times complaining of an unduly dismissive obituary, and pointing out that had he written of Bloomsbury high life rather than Soho low life he would have been acclaimed as one of the great novelists of the century.

Since then, of course, Hamilton has been upwardly revealed, but nothing does his reputation greater credit than Keith Baxter's breathtaking revival of "Rope" on Chichester's Minerva stage, one that urgently demands a West End transfer. Written and first staged in 1929, Hamilton's closet-murder drama was a huge '30s hit here and in America but then vanished totally,

killed off by an inadequate Hitchcock film and the mistaken belief that the story was the Leopold-Loeb murder case in Chicago, which has been the source of many subsequent plays and films.

In fact, "Rope" was written before that murder was committed, and is a resolutely Belgravia story. Two wealthy undergraduates murder a third, put his body in a trunk and invite his father to eat off it. All that happens as the curtain rises, for this is not a thriller or a whodunit, rather it is a stunning psychological drama about killing gays, one given a terrible topicality by current serial murders around London. Baxter has understood the timeless power of "Rope" to chill the spine, and in casting Anthony Leary as the wayward poet who thinks he can tolerate murder until confronted with one, we have the best actor performance of this year. Around him, Baxter has assembled John Barrymore and Alexis Denisof as the killers for two more powerhouse performances.

Another long-lost London drama comes back to us from 1949 at the King's Head, this one intriguing for biographical rather than theatrical reasons. "September Tide" was Daphne du Maurier's only stage play, written for Gertrude Lawrence when the author was just coming out of an unhappy lesbian alliance. Rather than risk the truth of that in the public morality of the time, du Maurier here gives us "forbidden love" of another kind: A mother-in-law falling for her daughter's bridegroom. Set on her beloved Cornish coast, the drama fairly creeps with all the familiar symbols of "Rebecca" and "Jamaica Inn" — storms at sea, boats in peril and passionate embraces backed by thunder and lightning.

The result is a fair load of old cliff-top banter, but Mark Rayment's production (unlike his recent "Chalk Garden" at this address) is perfectly in period style, with Sussannah York and Brendan Cole unexpectedly convincing as the doomed lovers and Francesca Hunt even better as the chilly bride who stands between them.

Du Maurier, the daughter of an actor and grand-daughter of a dramatist, clearly had a strong sense of dialogue and on this evidence one rather regrets that Hitchcock did not entrust her with the screenplay for "Rebecca." Seen now as a period piece, "September Tide" has a certain sturdy if novelistic character, and is admirably played by a cast most of whom cannot have been born when this one was last taken out of the cupboard.

*This is a richly Chekhovian piece about exile and homecoming.*



Scene from "Buovo d'Antona," which was originally done by the Neapolitan composer Tommaso Traetta for the 1758-9 carnival season.

### For Goldoni Year, Venice Serves Up Opera

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — The incredibly prolific Carlo Goldoni wrote almost 300 comedies in Italian and French, for the most part rooted in realistic observation of character and intended for a middle-class audience. This earned him a place in history as a theatrical reformer and kept his plays fresh and funny enough to enliven this 200th anniversary year of his death. But Goldoni is almost as important for the history of opera. His best plays have been adapted countless times, even into this century.

In his own lifetime, he was almost as active as an opera librettist. He started out trying to follow, disastrously, in the *opera seria* footsteps of Metastasio. He gives an amusing account in his memoirs of reading one of his creations to the Venetian librettist Apostolo Zeno for expert criticism, and ended by making changes wherever the great man grumbled or ground his teeth.

In the 1750s, his final decade in Venice, Goldoni was contracted to supply eight comic operas a year to the Teatro di San Luca, and was almost as busy turning out opera books for

other theaters. His books were set by many composers and even the 12-year-old Mozart set a revised version of "La finta semplice."

As its contribution to this Goldoni year, Venice's Teatro La Fenice called on the American scholar and conductor Alan Curtis to come up with one of Goldoni's lyric pieces to close the season. Curtis passed up Goldoni's multitude of collaborations with the Venetian composer Baldassare Galuppi and chose instead the *dramma giocoso* "Buovo d'Antona," done by the Neapolitan composer Tommaso Traetta for the carnival season of 1758-9 in the Teatro di San Moisè.

As with his plays, the dramatic interest in Goldoni's librettos lies in the density of the plots and the mixture of the characters from aristocrat to plebeian. "Buovo" is a version of a popular narrative poem that crops up in the literature of several traditions, from Anglo-Norman to French and Italian.

Buovo, a nobleman, has been banished by Duke Maccabruno when the latter finds that they are both in love with the same princess, Druisiana, who has promised to marry Buovo but is very reluctant about it. When the complications are unraveled, Buovo has to deny the duke's daughter who protected him from discovery, and the people of Antona

make him the duke. Druisiana marries Maccabruno, with equal reluctance, and they are treated generously in the happy ending.

Traetta is best known in musical history for his serious operas and as a quasi-Gluckian reformer of the genre. But he also wrote a number of comic works, of which this is one of the earliest.

In a program note, Curtis cites a number of innovations and audacities in Traetta's writing, but these are unlikely to be so apparent to the ear in expert in the literature of the period. But there are frequent delights, such as one scene with a pizzicato accompaniment, and two well-developed act finales.

THE piece also had its longshots; but these were not relieved much by Piss Luigi Fazzi's rather static staging. They may also be less evident when the recording — made during the performances here — comes out in the fall on the French Opus 111 label.

Pizzi's main contribution was in the beauty of his sets, with their succession of painted landscapes to support the interior scenes. There were also some effectively lyrical moments. Buovo's affectionate horse is played by a full-size puppet animal manipulated by

wires from the flies, and an aggressive bear, played by an actor in a bearskin. At the work's premiere, the role of the duke was sung by a woman, and in a later production by a castrato, which must have heightened the sexual ambiguity and the spouting of the aristocracy certainly amused by Goldoni. Here it was again a woman as the duke, but Curtis effectively carried the joke a step further by casting a male countertenor as the indecisive Druisiana.

The Fenice production had its problems. The orchestra struck the first two performances, forcing Curtis to fill in at the keyboard. But at the performance in question all was in order, and Curtis got good support from the orchestra.

He also got good performances from a somewhat inexperienced cast, headed by Howard Crook as Buovo, Caterina Trogu-Römisch as the duke, Roberto Balconi as the reticent princess, and Daniela Del Monaco as the charming miller girl that Buovo settles for.

Mainly what this work shows is Goldoni's importance in operatic history, especially if you consider this *dramma giocoso* as an early venture in a genre that reached its peak with "Don Giovanni." Da Ponte surely knew his Goldoni, and by then Mozart was no 12-year-old.

### On the Road in Southern France: It's Festival Time

By John Rockwell  
New York Times Service

AVIGNON — The modern summer festival, where every European village bigger than a barn tries to lure tourist cash through the door, was born after World War II. Provençal was among the first to realize the cash-culture connection. But by now its leading festivals have attained a longevity and an excellence that make it easy to overlook whatever crass commercial considerations figured in their origins.

This summer, a traveler can sample Provençal festivals devoted not just to music, as here at Aix-en-Provence, but also to photography, at Arles, and theater, at Avignon, all within an hour's drive of each other.

Apart from the arts in which they specialize, each festival is different in its leadership, its audience, its financial underpinnings and its immediate prospects. Avignon, which appeals to a younger theater crowd, and Aix, appealing to the older

opera audience, are the granddaddies; Avignon celebrates its 47th birthday this summer and Aix its 46th. Arles, by contrast, is of the next generation, this being only the 24th summer of its festival. International Photographic Encounters. Arles, with its relatively modest budget and heavy local support, seems to be floating above the sea change of French national cultural politics: the shift from the Socialist Jack Lang to the Gaullist Jacques Toubon as minister of culture.

The recession has left its mark. Still, there are exhibitions all over the town, which is compact and walkable, through Aug. 15. The flashiest are devoted to Richard Avedon and Cecil Beaton, even if these are mostly familiar pictures. More typical are shows of veterans (Harry Callahan), less glamorous names (Larry Fink) and two photographers from Japan, Koji Inoue and Eiichiro Sakata.

All three of these festivals receive a considerable portion of their income from municipal and regional sources, given their values tourism. But Avignon and Aix, bigger operations with a more sensitive

national and international image, seem more prone to being affected by changes of power in Paris.

Not that either is in any danger of being struck from the national budget; both are too important and too prestigious for that. But Avignon is having to cut back in the first year of the return of its former director, Bernard Faivre d'Arcier.

Faivre d'Arcier ran the festival in the early 1980s and then became a stalwart arts functionary for the Socialists, winding up as Lang's deputy for theater at the ministry. His economical, rampantly progressive approach to theater at Avignon this summer has already led to its being described by Le Monde as "the last festival of the Lang era."

At Aix, where this year's festival ends Wednesday, the overall budget is down, and hence the number of expensive opera performances has dropped from 20 in 1991 to 16 in 1992 and 13 in 1993. Ticket prices have also been lowered, partly because of empty seats, concedes Louis Erlo, general director, but also to avoid compensating at the box office for a drop in subsidy,

which Erlo fears would straitjacket his festival on the conservative American model.

But unlike Avignon, the state's contribution is slightly up, and Erlo hopes for even more support from Paris. On Thursday night, for a performance of Weber's "Euryanthe," Toubon was in the front row, kissing everyone in sight, and Erlo said on Friday he and Toubon's new team were to sit down and work out a comprehensive three-year plan to support the festival, which he described, in terms no doubt dear to a Gaullist heart, as France's only festival with an "international image of distinction."

One hopes Toubon was not so sensitive to opera aesthetics as to base his judgment of future festival support on this "Euryanthe." Stoutly sung, but tepidly underplayed by Jeffrey Tate and the English Chamber Orchestra and staged with a bizarre blend of misplaced chic and stilted undercharacterization by Hans Peter Cloos, the production was, not surprisingly, booed at the premiere.

Avignon remains true to its mandate as the premier French-language theater festival in the world. Or perhaps just the premier theater festival, especially since, unlike the greatest-hits-of-the-year aspect of Berlin's Theater Meeting, nearly everything at Avignon is brand-new.

This is a festival that quite literally takes over the city, and will do so this year until Aug. 2. Apart from festival productions crowding every theater in and near town, a *Avignon Public Off* fringe festival this year lists nearly 400 more acts, many of which spill into the streets and public spaces, day and night.

THERE are no landmark events at Avignon this year on the order of the Robert Wilson-Philip Glass "Einstein on the Beach" or the Peter Brook "Mahabharata," both of which were first done here. But Faivre d'Arcier is paying his respects both to established theater — Molière's "Don Juan" opened the festival on July 9, staged by Jacques Lassalle with his Comédie-Française actors in the courtyard of

the Papal Palace — and to theatrical weirdness.

Perhaps most representative of Faivre d'Arcier's aesthetic was something called "La Volière Dromesko," which started at sundown each night in a circus tent five miles from town. This combined circus acts, lots of birds, poetic interludes and Gypsy music.

The whole thing purported to be about the time of gravity. The bear came last, when a heron flapped over the startled audience, landed next to a ragged street poet and seemed to engage him in earnest conversation, the poet in a long black overcoat with his hands behind his back and the heron walking as herons always walk, which looked just the same.

But the affair, with its Slavic and Gypsy flourishes, seemed also to evoke dreams of freedom during the Cold War amid coffeehouse philosophizing in the back streets of Prague and Budapest. Faivre d'Arcier insisted the entire production was home-grown, even the Russian-looking aerialists. "They are all French," he said, "backed by images of Eastern Europe."

### Wartime Agitprop: 2 Rare Hitchcocks

By Rita Kempley  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In terms of successful wartime agitprop, Alfred Hitchcock's "Foreign Correspondent" and "Aventure Malgache" filled the bill far better than "Bon Voyage" and "Adventure in Wonderland." The former, a suspense thriller set in the Colonies, the latter a more particularly unhappy with the cynical thrust of "Aventure Malgache."

Hitchcock, resolutely bent back to the facts by David O. Selznick, left Hollywood for London to start work on "Bon Voyage" late in 1943. Though initially the idea was to whip up an anti-Nazi sentiment in the Colonies, the bilingual Hitchcock was asked to do a French-language tribute to the ingenuity and valor of the Resistance. Foreign-language films not being a favorite with the masses of American moviegoers, the shorts are only now receiving their U.S. premiere.

"Bon Voyage" — the more polished of the two yarns, was designed with "Foreign Correspondent" and "Saboteur" in mind, but it turned into "The Man Who Knew Too Little." Based on a story by the anti-Fascist Arthur Calder-Marshall, the screenplay by Angus MacPhail and J. O. C. Orton chronicles the escape of a callow Scottish airman (John Blaylock) from occupied France with help from the underground.

The story begins in London, where the garrulous young Blaylock proudly describes his exploits via flashback to a pair of suspicious intelligence officers. He gives particular credit to a fellow POW, a Pole who helped him hook up with the Resistance, and to Jeanne, an earnest young Frenchwoman who smuggled him out of the country.

Both a thriller and a cautionary tale, "Bon Voyage" includes a second, compressed telling of the events from the Polish accomplice's point of view. Hitchcock's fingerprints are all over this segment of the story, which reveals the stonkingly under the surface.

"Bon Voyage" had a limited release in France. "Aventure Malgache" never saw the light of day. Indeed, the subject — the conflicts that divided the Free French — was hardly one to inspire the troops. Never mind that it's also muddled and overstructured. Hitchcock, who wrote the script with Resistance fighter Claude Duménil, also began this story in the present before flashing back to the heroic past.

Based on the real-life experiences of a lawyer-actor, Clauserou, the film focuses on his rivalry with Jean Michel, a corrupt police officer in Madagascar who turns petty Vichy bureaucrat when the island is occupied. Clauserou, who runs an underground railroad for Malagasy freedom fighters, is tried and sentenced to prison but carries on.

"Aventure Malgache" has its wry moments — as when Jean Michel replaces his bottle of Vichy water with a more politically correct brand before the British navy liberates the island — but it is also guilty of heavy-handed jingoism. When the British come ashore, they are not conquerors but comrades. The first thing they do is raise the French flag. It would have come as no surprise if they'd been wearing berets.

As propaganda goes, both films are beautifully composed and dramatically lit by the expatriate cinematographer Guenther Krampf. That both are wonderfully murky examples of the expressionistic style that both Krampf and Hitchcock, then an art director, absorbed at Germany's UFA studios seems the ultimate irony. The men who knew too much, indeed.

## BOOKS

**ACTS: A Writer's Reflections on the Church, Writing and His Own Life**  
By Larry Woivode. 244 pages. \$17. Harper San Francisco. Reviewed by Ron Hansen

EVER since Christianity was simply called the Way, the Church has struggled to fully integrate its founder's teachings into its religious life. Questions of factionalism, rites and practices, community membership, and the function of charity and other gifts of the spirit seem to be brought up by each generation, but the besetting problem has always been how to be a good citizen in the world without being adversely changed by it.

To answer such questions, Luke, a Syrian physician from Antioch, wrote the fifth book of the New Testament, Acts of the Apostles, in the late first century. And now, to examine the challenges society poses to Christians, Larry Woivode has given us a highly personal commentary on Acts.

The book of Acts followed Christ's chosen representatives from A.D. 30 to 62 as they

preached in the farthest parts of the Roman empire. "Ours is the exact cultural agenda and atmosphere that Paul faces in Acts," Woivode says, when he is seriously Christian to be considered a religious fanatic, and when fifth-column tactics seem increasingly necessary.

A former actor and English professor, and one of our foremost prose realists whose novels include "What I'm Getting to Do," "I Think" and "Indian Affairs," Woivode is a disciple of the Paul in Acts who says he worships "the God of our fathers, believing all things that are written in the law and in the Prophets."

Accordingly, Woivode ignores a good deal of contemporary biblical scholarship here, feeling that it too often loses the essential message of Scripture while pursuing a "disputatious focus on detail." His perspectives are based instead on John Calvin, G. K. Williamson and J. Gresham Machen, a founder of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church to which Woivode belongs.

Woivode's prime intention is to portray Christianity's forceful, beneficial effect on his own life and work. Of his faithless past, he writes: "I was separated from my wife. I'd finished a book that took

10 years, and in that sense things were resolved, but there was no resolution to other matters. At 35 I'd received the critical attention I'd hoped to have by the end of my life, and also money, yet what did I have? A disorganized, scattered life with no peace. By the time I was reconciled with my wife, I'd lost my father, who had meant a lot to me and had, in spite of prejudices he'd faced, held to the (Catholic) faith his father had. In the midst of this

continuing lack of resolution, a moment of real... crisis came, when I had to say, or I realized — however it happened, because it happens in wordlessness — I knew I would never live the same life."

And so Woivode left university teaching, and he and his family moved onto a wheat farm in North Dakota, where he home-schools his children and writes six hours a day, six days a week. Woivode's "Acts" is a shrewd, passionate, fearless,

intimate and often condemnatory book of the kind Leo Tolstoy produced in his old age. Not a few of Woivode's reflections have the flavor of the jeremiads against American popular culture and academia that Allan Bloom and Alexander Solzhenitsyn have chided us with in the past.

But "Acts" is hopeful and joyful, too, as a book based on the Gospels must be, and full of a faith,

obstinacy and plain-spoken zeal that are finally compelling.

"The world and the church," he writes, "are at the edge of a new decade, and as a Christian and a writer, I believe this is one of the best times to be alive."

Ron Hansen, whose most recent novel is "Marlette in Exeter," wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

## BEST-SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author
1	1	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY	By Robert James Waller
2	1	THE CLIENT	by John Grisham
3	1	THE NIGHT MANAGER	by John Le Carré
4	1	LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE	by Laura Esquivel
5	1	PLEADING GUILTY	by Scott Turow
6	1	CRUEL & USUAL	by Patricia D. Cornwell
7	1	FRIGES IN HEAVEN	by Barbara Kingsolver

8	1	THE SCORPIO ILLUSION	by Robert Ludlum
9	1	HONOR AMONG THIEVES	by Jeffrey Archer
10	1	AFTER ALL THESE YEARS	by Sessou Inoué
11	1	GAI-JIN	by James Clavell
12	1	I'LL BE SEEING YOU	by Mary Higgins Clark
13	1	HILLTOWNS	by Anne Rivers Siddons
14	1	TRULDER POINT	by Jack Higgins
15	1	HOMELAND	by John Fantes
1	1	WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES	by Christina Sotholite
2	1	DAYS OF GRACE	by Anthony Anne and Arnold Rampersad

3	1	THE FIFTHS	by David Halberstam
4	1	THE WAY THINGS OUGHT TO BE	by Rand J. Lumbard III
5	1	REENGINEERING THE CORPORATION	by Michael Hammer and James Champy
6	1	EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT	by Benny J. Eddie with Curtis Taylor
7	1	CARE OF THE SOUL	by Thomas Moore
8	1	LISTENING TO PROZAC	by Peter D. Kramer
9	1	MAMA MAKES UP HER MIND	by Belva White
10	1	HEALING AND THE MIND	by Bill Moyers
11	1	SECRET CEREMONIES	by Deborah Lasker

12	1	RACE MATTERS	by Conrad West
13	1	THINKING OUT LOUD	by Anna Karenina
14	1	BANKRUPTCY	1992, by Gerald E. Flagg Jr. with Gerald J. Swanson
15	1	GIRL DIVERTED	by Susanna Tamarit
1	1	ADVISE HOW TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	
2	1	EAT MORE, WEIGH LESS	by Debra O'Leary
3	1	MARION WORTH	by Marjorie Williams
4	1	HARVEY PENICK'S LITTLE RED BOOK	by Harvey Penick
5	1	WOMEN ARE FROM MARS, MEN ARE FROM VENUS	by John Gray

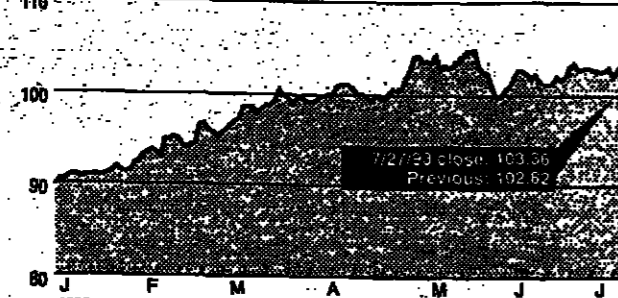
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Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Each column contains 'Close' and 'Prev.' values for various indices.

Table with 3 columns: Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services. Each column contains 'Close', 'Prev.', and '% change' values.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

MEDIA MARKETS

The New Yorker's Changes Seem to Win Readership

By Michael Janofsky
NEW YORK — One might reasonably contend that The New Yorker magazine's cover illustration for the week of Valentine's Day, showing a black woman and a Hasidic man kissing, was a little provocative. Or that the cover of the July 26 issue, showing an Arab boy at the beach jumping on sand figures shaped like the World Trade Center and other Manhattan buildings, might have perpetuated a stereotype. But the results of a new survey show that most of the changes Tina Brown has made since she became editor in chief of the magazine — a broader variety of articles, new uses of color, photographs and graphics, as well as the controversial covers — have been well received. In its 30th annual study of magazine audiences, covering the 12 months ended in June, the Simmons Market Research Bureau found that The New Yorker had increased its readership — the number of people who read an issue of the magazine — by 13 percent, to more than 2.8 million. Ms. Brown succeeded Robert Gottlieb as editor in September 1992, so she was in charge for nine months of the survey period. More important to a magazine striving to achieve profitability, even with its rich history of fine writing and clever cartoons, was the finding that the median household income of The New Yorker's readers had also risen, by 12.5 percent, to \$61,515. No other general-interest or specialty magazine in the survey approached that level of growth in both categories. The Simmons survey also determined that the average reader of The New Yorker during the period was 46.1 years of age, compared with 47.7 in the prior 12 months. There have been a few other reports hinting at the same conclusion. The Audit Bureau of Circulations found that paid circulation had grown 5.1 percent in the second half of 1992, compared with a year earlier, to 658,916. And the Publishers Information Base found that The New Yorker had increased its advertising pages 16.9 percent in the first six months of this year. Steven T. Florio, president and chief executive of the magazine, says The New Yorker is currently more than 200 advertising pages ahead of last year's schedule. And three weeks ago, for the first time under Ms. Brown, the magazine raised its rate base — the number of copies the magazine guarantees advertisers that it will sell — to 650,000 from 600,000. Traditionally, New Yorker advertisers have been companies associated with the kinds of upscale goods and services that interest wealthier readers. Mr. Florio said he expected the magazine to attract even more of those advertisers now.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates. Contains various financial data points.

Germany Unfazed By Prices

FRANKFURT — Inflation in Western Germany was at a three-month high in July, according to provisional data released Tuesday, but most of the price pressures came from government charges and the report would not make it impossible for the Bundesbank to reduce interest rates, economists said. The Federal Statistics Office said provisional cost-of-living data for July showed a rise of 0.1 percent from June and 4.3 percent from a year ago. The monthly rise in June was 0.2 percent and the annual increase was 4.2 percent. "In view of various burdens on July data, particularly higher insurance tax and postal charges, this is not a bad figure," said Ulrich Beckmann, a Deutsche Bank economist. Analysts said the annual figure for July was lower than many had forecast and was unlikely to block a Bundesbank rate cut. Many economists have predicted a modest rate reduction would be decided at the Bundesbank council meeting on Thursday to try to ease tensions in the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism. While the inflation news from Germany calmed currency markets on Tuesday, few observers said they expected the Bundesbank to cut rates deeply enough to end the recent foreign-exchange turmoil. Analysts said the Bundesbank was likely to trim its discount or Lombard rates, the respective floor and ceiling of the German money market, by half a percentage point on Thursday at its last council meeting before a one-month recess. But economists said the Bundesbank would have to cut the discount rate by one percentage point — unlikely given its commitment to fighting inflation — to stop speculation. "The German rate cut we expect will not be enough to calm the markets," said Sophie Doclo of Générale de Banque de Belgium. The problem is that speculators know other European countries will not be able to bring their rates down fast enough to boost economic growth and think they may be tempted to break free of the See BUNDESBANK, Page 10

Enimont's Evil Alchemy Firm Left Trail of Bribery and Death

By Alan Cowell
NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
ROME — They died in different ways, but two of Italy's best-known businessmen were found dead last week, apparently after each committed suicide, the trail that joined them led to an unusual joint venture called Enimont, that may well have been the greatest of scams, a tale of fraud that could make Italy's vast and still unraveling political corruption scandal seem modest by comparison. "Whoever touches Enimont dies," remarked Emilio Molinari, a legislator from the Green Party. One of the victims, Gabriele Cagliari, who was found dead in his jail cell early last week, was chief of the Italian government's giant energy combine, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, which helped create Enimont and eventually took control of it in a series of stock purchases that may have generated hundreds of millions of dollars in kickbacks. Investigators are focusing now on how Enimont, a huge chemicals concern, was linked to the nation's former ruling parties. These parties, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, used government-owned companies like ENI as sources of patronage. Then there was the death Friday of Raul Gardini, yachtsman and corporate raider, who headed Italy's second-largest private company, Ferruzzi-Montedison, which owned the other part of Enimont. Mr. Gardini put a gun to his head after looking at morning newspapers that carried banner headlines on what a former lieutenant of his, Giuseppe Garofano, was telling police about Enimont. Mr. Gardini was especially interested in Enimont in the late 80s. By one estimate, Enimont's creation and sale may have generated as much as \$280 million in kickbacks and bribes. The story is part of a broad corruption scandal that has overshadowed almost all else in the nation for the last 18 months. Enimont's rise and fall remains one of the great mysteries of Italian corporate life — and one that has assumed sinister overtones. Four men closely involved in Enimont have died prematurely. Besides the two suicides, a top government official, Franco Piga, who was involved when Enimont was sold back to the government in a highly lucrative and questionable transaction, died of a heart attack two years ago. Another official who oversaw Enimont, Sergio Castellani, was found dead earlier this year in a field on the outskirts of Rome. Police think he may have been murdered. The Enimont affair began on Dec. 15, 1988, with a letter of intent setting out the basics of the merger: ENI and Ferruzzi-Montedison would both hold 40 percent of the new company and 20 percent would be sold to the public on the Milan Stock Exchange. Enimont went out of business on Nov. 21, 1991 when ENI offered Montedison the equivalent of \$2.8 billion for its stake. From the start, there were suggestions of corruption as the state-owned part of Enimont had much newer and more efficient plants than Montedison. Nonetheless, the two partners received stakes of equal value, which, some financial commentators believe, amounted to a gift of about \$1.5 billion to Montedison that may have involved kickbacks. Much of the story relates to Mr. Gardini's desire to dominate an industry that would take him far beyond the confines of Ferruzzi's base in Ravenna. Friends of his had acquired 11 percent of Enimont's stock on the market, which with the 40 percent Mr. Ferruzzi's foreign creditor banks gave the troubled company a reprieve. Page 11

Pearson Sheds Units to Focus More on Media

By Erik Ipsen
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
LONDON — Casting aside its long tradition as a consummate industrial conglomerate, Pearson PLC said Tuesday that it would spin off its fine-china and oil-service businesses and concentrate on television and other media interests, including the Financial Times and Penguin Books. "It is a big day for Pearson," said Lord Blakenham, the company chairman. He announced that the company would spin off its Royal Doulton china operation — a world leader — to its shareholders, and sell the majority of its oil-service business, Camco, via a public share offer in the United States. Pearson, whose extensive media holdings also include half of The Economist, found its announcement somewhat overshadowed, however, by a defeat in Asia. The company had been in negotiations to buy a large stake in the Hong Kong-based satellite television company STAR-TV. On Monday, Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. sid past Pearson, announcing that it would pay \$525 million for control of STAR, which reaches 38 Asian countries and claims 45 million viewers. "It would have been a far bigger and better day for Pearson if they had been able to announce that deal," said Bridget Gauder, an analyst with Daiwa Securities. Indeed, although spurned by STAR-TV, Pearson considers Asia a key area for future growth. Lord Blakenham said. While the market greeted the news of Pearson's new focus positively, pushing its shares up 6.2 percent to £4.64 (\$6.96) on Tuesday, many observers expressed regret for what could have been. "It is a step forward for them to cast off two capital-intensive businesses that have been lackluster performers," said Vignesh Padichy, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "The STAR deal would have made it two steps forward." Royal Doulton and Camco represented 30 percent of Pearson's £1.6 billion revenue last year, but accounted for just 7 percent of its operating profit. Louise Barton, an analyst at Henderson Crosthwaite, said the estimated Camco to be worth about £400 million and Royal Doulton to be worth about £135 million. That was assuming nil debt for both companies, however. Analysts said that Pearson's stated desire to plow the proceeds of the sale of Camco into media, and especially into television, was currently frustrated by British laws on cross-shareholdings in media companies that bar Pearson from expanding its television interests in its home market. "Since they cannot invest more in the U.K., they have got to move overseas into such favored growth areas as Asia and there they have now missed their opportunity," said Nigel Ulley, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute. Observers were also surprised with the loss of STAR to Mr. Murdoch given that Pearson owns a large stake in one of the world's premier purveyors of acquisition advice, Lazard Brothers. Pearson also enjoyed a presumed edge in that it had a long relationship with STAR's owner, Li Ka-shing. In the mid-1980s Mr. Li had bought a significant shareholding in Pearson, a stake he ultimately sold to Mr. Murdoch. Asked to comment on STAR, Lord Blakenham said at a news conference that "we would have shown an interest in a transaction that had terms that we found acceptable." Privately, Pearson executives insisted that they had been offered the same deal as Mr. Murdoch, but had turned it down because Mr. Li was unwilling to guarantee that he would stick with STAR after having sold off 66 percent of the company. With little experience in Asia, Pearson reportedly balked at the possibility of going it alone. Such caution is typical of Pearson, a company widely known in the City of London financial district as a patrician concern with such a superb stable of brand See PEARSON, Page 11

Air France Sets Pact With Continental

HOUSTON — In the latest global airline link-up, Continental Airlines and Air France signed a strategic alliance Tuesday that is intended to boost passenger traffic for both carriers. Continental and Air France will coordinate schedules, ticketing, frequent-flyer programs and baggage handling on both sides of the Atlantic. "We will coordinate schedules in such a way to permit passengers to connect from Continental's system to Air France's system seamlessly, and vice versa," Robert Ferguson, president of Continental, said in a joint news conference with Bernard Attali, chairman of state-owned Air France. The executives said the agreement did not include equity investments and would not require U.S. government approval. The agreement resembles but does not go as far as similar pacts formed between USAir and British Airways and Northwest Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. Unlike those agreements, the alliance between Continental and Air France does not include code sharing, which allows connecting flights between carriers to appear as a single flight on computerized reservation systems. The U.S. Department of Transportation must approve any code-sharing agreement involving a foreign carrier. Under the deals, Continental will shift its Paris operations to Charles De Gaulle Airport, Air France's hub, from Orly Airport. Air France, which has long operated a terminal next to Continental in Houston, will move its Newark operation to Continental's terminal. The link is strategically sound for both carriers, said Raymond E. Neild, airline analyst for Furman Setz Inc. While Continental has a good domestic system and pretty good routes to Asia, he said, "the trans-Atlantic system is thin, so this will vastly expand their ability to funnel passengers across the Atlantic." For Air France, he added, Continental offers an excellent hub at Newark International Airport just outside New York City and other hubs across the United States. Without such a partnership, he said, Air France "might find itself out in the cold in the U.S." Separately, in Paris, Transport Minister Bernard Bosson said that Air France would soon receive a third restructuring package, after the state's first two attempts to help its flag carrier proved "insufficient." Mr. Bosson said more assistance was needed, "not because there was an error of strategy" in the earlier plans but because the airline industry's economic situation "continues to deteriorate year after year." (NYT, Bloomberg, AFP)

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MARKET DIARY

Trade Ruling Slams Steelmaker Stocks

NEW YORK — Stocks of American steel companies were punished by a largely adverse trade ruling from the U.S. government on Tuesday, and technology issues weakened despite strength in IBM.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.24 points, at 3,565.46.

N.Y. Stocks

while declining issues outnumbered advances on the New York Stock Exchange by a 9-to-7 ratio.

Steel stocks plunged after the International Trade Commission, a U.S. agency, overturned some penalties against foreign steel producers.

Eugene Peroni, director of technical research at Janney Montgomery Scott, said the bashing of the steel sector was having a negative psychological impact on the market.

Consumers already had some questions. The Conference Board, a private research organization, found consumer confidence at a 10-month low in July.

BUNDESBANK: Prices Calm

Continued from Page 9

ERM constraints, especially under market pressure.

The French economy is much weaker than during franc crises in September and January and cannot sustain the high interest rates needed to defend the currency for long.

Foreign Exchange

dead and so is what is left of the credibility of the Maastricht Treaty as regards monetary affairs.

Even the small rate cut expected Thursday was said to have a price.

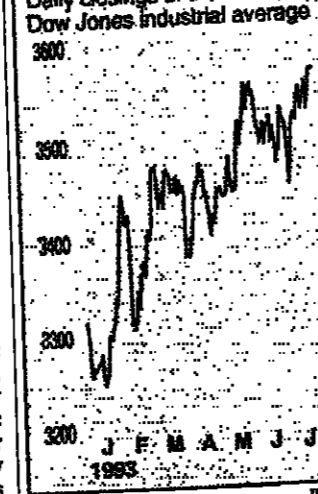
There were reports the Bundesbank swapped a pledge to cut rates for a promise that other central banks would support the mark against the dollar.

Foreign-exchange dealers said there were reports that central banks have been selling U.S. bonds to raise dollars to buy marks.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, and Zurich.

The Dow



Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages including Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Composite.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table of Standard & Poor's Indexes including Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Composite.

NYSE Indexes

Table of NYSE Indexes including Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Finance.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table of NASDAQ Indexes including Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Finance.

NYSE Most Actives

Table of NYSE Most Actives including IBM, Microsoft, and other major stocks.

AMEX Most Actives

Table of AMEX Most Actives including various stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

NYSE Diary

Table of NYSE Diary including advanced, declined, and unchanged issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table of NASDAQ Diary including advanced, declined, and unchanged issues.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table of European Futures including Food, COCOA (LCS), and COFFEE (LCS).

Metals

Table of Metals including Aluminum, Copper, and Lead.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including FTSE 100 (LFFPE) and Nikkei 225 (LFFPE).

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities including Aluminum, Iron, and Steel.

Dividends

Table of Dividends including various companies and their dividend payments.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures including Wheat, Soybean Meal, and Soybean Oil.

Grains

Table of Grains including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Metals

Table of Metals including Copper, Gold, and Silver.

Livestock

Table of Livestock including Cattle, Hogs, and Pigs.

Financial

Table of Financial including US Treasury Bonds and US Treasury Bills.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including S&P 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes including Energy, Metals, and Agriculture.

Brazil Unit Boosts Goodyear Results

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said Tuesday its second-quarter earnings had increased sharply over the similar quarter a year ago, despite a drop in revenue.

The treasurer reported second-quarter net income of \$137.6 million, or 95 cents per share, up 29 percent from \$106.9 million, or 75 cents, a year earlier.

U.S. Consumers See Gloom Ahead

NEW YORK (UPI) — With unemployment rising, consumer confidence in the U.S. economy tumbled to its lowest level in 10 months during July, while expectations for the next six months proved the gloomiest in 1.5 years, the Conference Board said Tuesday.

The private business-research organization's Consumer Confidence index, which uses 1985 as a base of 100, slipped to 57.7 in July from a revised 58.6 in June.

An Old-Line Squeeze at Data General

WESTBORO, Massachusetts (AP) — Data General Corp. said Tuesday it had a loss of \$16.4 million in its most recent quarter, as its sagging old-line computer business overhauled growth from newer products.

The loss for the company's third financial quarter, which ended June 26, was wider than the \$11.7 million deficit a year earlier.

Carlisle to Buy Philips Defense Unit

NEW YORK (UPI) — Philips Electronics North America Corp. said Tuesday it had agreed to sell its Magnavox Electronic Systems Co. to Carlisle Group and company managers for an undisclosed sum.

Debt Retirement Hits Tenneco

HOUSTON (AP) — Tenneco Inc. reported Tuesday its second-quarter earnings fell 28.5 percent from a year ago, partly due to a charge for early debt retirement.

LTV Says Favorable Ruling Upheld

CLEVELAND (Combined Dispatches) — LTV Corp. said Tuesday that a federal appeals court upheld an antitrust ruling in its favor against a former USX Corp. subsidiary.

Chrysler Targets Bottlenecks

WARREN, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. President Robert Lutz said Tuesday the company was investing \$100 million this year to increase capacity by reducing production bottlenecks.

Mr. Lutz said the company had added capacity of 980 vehicles a day in the past 18 to 24 months.

He made the comments as the new 1994 model Dodge Ram full-size pickup was introduced, the company's first large pickup model in 22 years, which cost \$1.2 billion. It will go on sale in October at a starting price of \$11,824.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Large table of market data including U.S. Futures, European Futures, and various commodity and stock indexes.

Arabic text at the bottom right of the page.

Banks Give Ferruzzi A Respite On Debts

MILAN — The Ferruzzi Group's foreign creditor-banks said Tuesday that they had agreed to keep credit lines to Ferruzzi open and not to declare the group in default.

The agreement followed a meeting at the Bank of Italy between the foreign banks and Italian creditor banks headed by Mediobanca SpA.

VW Lashes Back at Opel Piëch Sees a Campaign to 'Ruin' Firm

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG on Tuesday called a surprise news conference for Wednesday as Adam Opel AG, the German unit of General Motors Corp., and VW's opponent in a bitter dispute over industrial espionage claims, put on the pressure for a quick solution.

Deutsche Bank Profit Up 12.6% In First Half

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's largest commercial bank, said Tuesday its first-half operating profit rose 12.6 percent from a year ago to 2.56 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.49 billion).

BMW's Profit And Stock Fall

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG reported Tuesday a sharper-than-expected decline in first-half earnings, depressing shares of the maker of luxury cars on the Frankfurt stock exchange.

Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Tuesday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Rows include Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, Amsterdam CBO Trend, Brussels Stock Index, Frankfurt DAX, Frankfurt FAZ, Helsinki HEX, London Financial Times 30, London FTSE 100, Madrid General Index, Milan IBS, Paris CAC 40, Stockholm Allshareindex, Vienna Stock Index, Zurich SBS.

Very briefly:

- TransManche Link, the consortium building the Channel Tunnel, will hand the facility over to the operator, Eurounnel SA, on Dec. 10, allowing freight service to begin in March and passenger service in April; the cost dispute between the two parties remains unresolved.

IBM: Big Blue Slashes More Jobs

announced by a number of large and even profitable companies, such as Procter & Gamble Co., General Electric Co. and American Telephone & Telegraph Corp., to cut their head counts as a priority rather than using their resources first to increase market share.

STEEL: U.S. Rejects Duties on Bulk of Steel Imports

Continued from Page 1 One common theme was that imported steel did not hold large enough shares of the American market to be responsible for the troubles of the domestic industry, which suffered a pre-tax loss of \$1.5 billion last year.

Edouard Balladur of France had threatened to block the process if the United States did not cancel the tariffs. In the final votes on Tuesday, tariffs were canceled on four out of five types of steel that France ships to the United States.

United States and then, barring agreement, the setting up of an independent panel to rule on the duties. Mr. von Hülse said European industry also would fight the remaining duties but felt broadly vindicated.

PEARSON: Focusing on Media

Continued from Page 9 names that it has, in the words of one analyst, "never worked that hard." Opinion is divided, though, between those who see Pearson management as excessively laid back and those who characterize it as taking a long-term view.

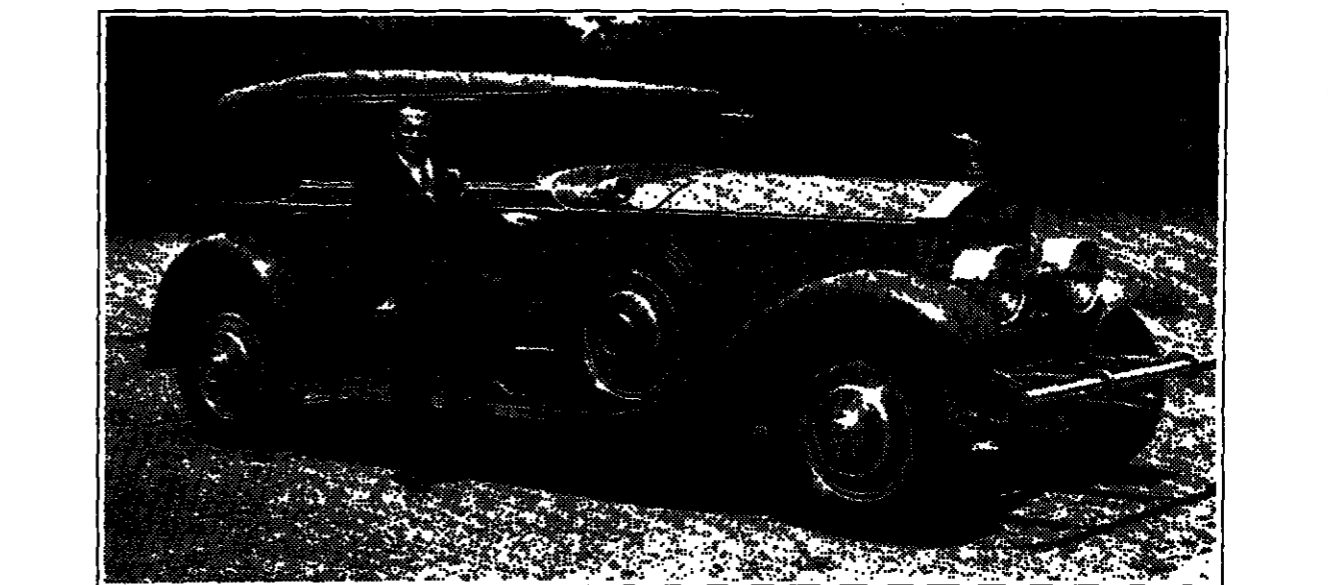
London for Less £49.50 will buy you a new air-conditioned room, with private bath, at one of London's most convenient locations: 22-32 West Cromwell Road, London SW5 9QJ

They declined to be specific about operations in any country, but it was clear that if too few employees quit, enough would be laid off to meet staffing targets, although both would be eligible for the same kind of severance package.

Hanson Industries

through its affiliate Hanson Natural Resources Company has exchanged the Gold Assets of its Gold Fields Mining Company for the Coal and Quarry Assets of Santa Fe Pacific Minerals and other subsidiaries of Santa Fe Pacific Corporation

ROTHSCHILD INC. The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Hanson Industries in connection with this transaction. Affiliated companies in London Paris Zurich Milan Hong Kong Singapore Sydney Tokyo Toronto Frankfurt July 28, 1993



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# NYSE

Today's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to  
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month  
High Low Spc

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Spc	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Spc
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NYSE

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change, Volume. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change, Volume. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change, Volume. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, Close, Change, Volume. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

NYSE High-Lows

Table listing high and low prices for various NYSE stocks.

AMEX High-Lows

Table listing high and low prices for various AMEX stocks.

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Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

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# TRADE: Beijing, Going Back to Old Ways, Commands Exports to Surge

Continued from Page 1

and the stock market has grown into a "wish list" of sweeping structural change.

To try to solve the immediate crisis of inflation that reached an annual rate of 20.6 percent in the country's largest cities in June and has created a state of simmering unrest throughout the countryside, Beijing tightened credit and targeted numerous areas of the economy for massive change.

At stake is how China—ruled by a Communist Party that must accommodate itself to strong new forces for change such as consumerism, the free market and foreign investment—will be run in the future.

"We are still in transition from the old planned economy to the market economy," China's vice president and leading capitalist, Rong Yiren, told a visiting group of Australian investors recently.

"We have to adapt our legal and administra-

tive systems to speed up reform and strengthen macroeconomic control," said Mr. Rong, who before he became vice president this year was the chairman of China International Trust & Investment Corp.

Judging by comments from Mr. Rong and other senior leaders, China intends to:

- Rebuild its banking and monetary system while eventually making its currency, the yuan, fully convertible.
- Thoroughly restructure its taxation and revenue-collection apparatus.
- Redouble efforts to invest in badly needed infrastructure, particularly in transport, telecommunications and energy production.
- Clear up its ailing state-owned industries and its system of heavy subsidization that exacerbates China's budget deficits.
- Improve the living conditions of 900 million peasants kept in poverty while corrupt local officials, as well as Chinese fortunate

enough to be living in coastal and urban areas, receive most of the benefits of economic growth and reforms.

- Speed the growth of its domestic capital markets.
- Encourage still more foreign investment, which had grown to total \$38.7 billion by the middle of this year.
- Crack down on government and Communist Party corruption, which, according to a recent Hong Kong government survey, now consumes about 5 percent of the annual turnover of foreign businesses operating in China.

High-level inspection teams led by senior government officials including Mr. Zhu himself have fanned out across China to bring provinces that had been granted greater economic autonomy quickly into line with Beijing's ideas. At this point, the worst of the economic problems are "still manageable," said Bob Broadfoot of Political & Economic Risk Consultancy in Hong Kong.

# NASDAQ

**Tuesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	MSFT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Microsoft	MSFT
100	100	100	IBM	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	International Business Machines Corp.	IBM

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	HPQ	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Hewlett-Packard	HPQ
100	100	100	INTL	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	International Data Corp.	INTL

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	WMT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Walmart	WMT
100	100	100	DIS	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Walt Disney	DIS

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	GM	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	General Motors	GM
100	100	100	AMZN	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Amazon.com	AMZN

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	GOOG	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Google	GOOG
100	100	100	MS	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Microsoft	MS

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	ORCL	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Oracle	ORCL
100	100	100	HP	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Hewlett-Packard	HP

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	EBAY	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	eBay	EBAY
100	100	100	CRM	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Salesforce.com	CRM

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	APPL	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Apple	APPL
100	100	100	AMZN	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Amazon.com	AMZN

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	GOOG	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Google	GOOG
100	100	100	MSFT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Microsoft	MSFT

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	HPQ	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Hewlett-Packard	HPQ
100	100	100	INTL	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	International Data Corp.	INTL

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	WMT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Walmart	WMT
100	100	100	DIS	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Walt Disney	DIS

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	GM	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	General Motors	GM
100	100	100	AMZN	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Amazon.com	AMZN

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	GOOG	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Google	GOOG
100	100	100	MS	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Microsoft	MS

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	ORCL	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Oracle	ORCL
100	100	100	HP	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Hewlett-Packard	HP

# AMEX

**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the national prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	AMZN	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Amazon.com	AMZN
100	100	100	GOOG	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Google	GOOG

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	MSFT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Microsoft	MSFT
100	100	100	HPQ	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Hewlett-Packard	HPQ

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	INTL	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	International Data Corp.	INTL
100	100	100	WMT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Walmart	WMT

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	AMZN	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Amazon.com	AMZN
100	100	100	GOOG	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Google	GOOG

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	AMZN	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Amazon.com	AMZN
100	100	100	GOOG	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Google	GOOG

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	MSFT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Microsoft	MSFT
100	100	100	HPQ	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Hewlett-Packard	HPQ

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
100	100	100	INTL	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	International Data Corp.	INTL
100	100	100	WMT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Walmart	WMT

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
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100	100	100	GM	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	General Motors	GM

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100	100	100	AMZN	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Amazon.com	AMZN
100	100	100	GOOG	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Google	GOOG

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
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100	100	100	WMT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Walmart	WMT

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Label	NYSE
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100	100	100	GOOG	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Google	GOOG
100	100	100	MSFT	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Microsoft	MSFT
100	100	100	HPQ	0.00	0.00	15	25	45	Hewlett-Packard	HPQ
100	100	100	INTL	0.00						





# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Bosox Streak Ends As Brunansky Stuns Even His Brewers

*The Associated Press*

There were no excuses from the Boston Red Sox relief pitcher, Jeff Russell, for a pitch he shouldn't have thrown. No excuses, either, from Tom Brunansky, a veteran whose first season with the Milwaukee Brewers has been just short of a nightmare.

But on Monday night, Brunansky beat Russell and the Brewers

He had signed with the Brewers as a free agent after spending most of the previous three seasons with the Red Sox. Last season in Boston, he hit .266 with 15 homers and 74 RBIs.

But this season he's been mostly overmatched, especially by fastballs, and has struck out 55 times in just 201 at-bats.

"If anybody had to beat us, I'm glad it was Brunansky," said Boston manager Butch Hobson, whose team dropped one-half game behind idle Toronto in the A.L. East. "He's a good man and a class person."

Tigers 5, Yankees 2: Cecil Fielder hit his 26th homer as David Wells outdueled former teammate Jimmy Key to end an 0-5 streak and Detroit ended visiting New York's four-game winning streak.

Don Mattingly hit a solo homer, his ninth, and an RBI single for New York.

Royals 12, Rangers 3: Royals 6, Rangers 5: George Brett paced a 21-hit attack with four hits and three RBIs in the first game, and Kansas City, playing at home, added 10 hits in the nightcap to sweep Texas.

Brett singled twice, doubled and homered for the 56th four-hit game of his career, then added a double in the second game. The 21-hit total was Kansas City's season-high, as was its total of nine extra base hits.



With Kurt Manwaring still awaiting the throw, Brett Butler bounced home with one of the 15 runs the Dodgers scored against the Giants.

## Dodgers Continue To Give Giants Fits

*The Associated Press*

Handling the team with the second-best record in baseball, the Philadelphia Phillies, has been easy for the San Francisco Giants this season.

But give them a mediocre team like the Los Angeles Dodgers, and the Giants sometimes look more like the Colorado Rockies than 67-game winners.

Los Angeles is one of only two teams to have winning records against the powerful Giants this season, and the visiting Dodgers upped theirs to 5-2 Monday by handing San Francisco its worst defeat since 1975, a 15-1 rout.

"If we could play every day the way we played today, we'd be in a much better situation," first baseman Eric Karros said.

Unfortunately for the Dodgers, they still trail San Francisco by 14 games in the National League West.

"Fourteen out is a long way to go," said Orel Hershiser, who pitched a five-hit complete game to improve to 19-7 lifetime against the Giants. "If we can put them in a slump, fantastic, but they're really going to be tough to catch."

One day after being shut out by the New York Mets, the Dodgers scored a season high in runs and tied a season high with 17 hits. Mike Piazza, Jose Offerman and Eric Davis each drove in three runs as every member of the starting lineup got at least one hit.

Piazza, Karros and Henry Rodriguez all homered.

Braves 12, Rockies 7: Ron Gant, Jeff Blauser and Davis Justice homered over the walls, Deion Sanders used his speed to hit an inside-the-park homer and set up another run with a stolen base, and Greg Maddux recorded his fourth straight victory as visiting Atlanta beat Colorado.

Atlanta moved within eight games of San Francisco in the NL West.

Maddux held the Rockies to two bases-empty homers through seven

innings. But reliever Jay Howell gave up a grand slam to Charlie Hayes in the eighth inning. Hayes had also homered in the second, and his five RBIs tied a club record.

Reds 6, Astros 1: Jose Rijo held host Houston to five hits for eight innings, striking out 10, as Cincinnati beat All-Star pitcher Darryl Kile. Jeff Brannon drove in two runs, improving his career average against Houston to .433 (13 for 30).

Cubs 9, Padres 6: Jose Vizcaino's three-run homer with two outs in the bottom of the 11th gave Chicago its victory over San Diego.

With one out in the 11th, pitcher Shawn Estes singled off reliever Tim Lincecum. One out later, Roy Sanchez singled and was followed by Vizcaino's game-winning homer, only his second of the season. Vizcaino finished with four RBIs.

### AL ROUNDUP

beat the visiting Red Sox, 3-2, to end Boston's 10-game winning streak.

Brunansky, with a .179 batting average, hit a two-out, two-run homer in the ninth off Russell, who had eight straight saves and 26 saves in 28 chances entering the game.

"You make a quality pitch and there is no problem; you throw him a pitch he's capable of hitting and he's going to hit it," Russell said after throwing a hanging, breaking pitch to Brunansky, who has had problems all season with fastballs.

B.J. Surhoff reached with a bunt single off Tony Fossas with one out in the ninth. When Greg Vaughn was announced as a pinch-hitter, Russell replaced Fossas and got Vaughn on a fly to right.

Brunansky, in the lineup because Vaughn had been scratched with a sore rib cage muscle, lined an O-1 pitch into the left field seats.

In the second game, Brian McRae and Wally Joyner each had three hits and Joyner added two RBIs.

The Rangers' Juan Gonzalez homered in each game to tie Barry Bonds of San Francisco for the major-league lead with 29 homers. He and Ivan Rodriguez each got four hits as the Rangers totaled 13 in the second game.

White Sox 4, Indians 3: Consecutive run-scoring singles by Frank Thomas, Robin Ventura and Bob Jackson in the eighth in Chicago overcame Cleveland.

Kenny Lofton scored from second base on a sacrifice to put the Indians ahead, 2-1, in the third, and it stayed that way until the eighth, when two walks preceded the RBI singles against Jerry DiPoto.

Athletics 11, Angels 4: Terry Steinbach and Dave Henderson hit back-to-back homers in an eight-run third for visiting Oakland, which handed California its 10th straight loss and Chuck Finley his 12th setback in 14 career decisions against the A's.

California is just two losses shy of the club record.

Steinbach finished with four RBIs and Ruben Sierra had four hits and three RBIs.

## Jack Lazorko's Odyssey, or, Around the World on a Knuckle Curve

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

**ROCKWALL, Texas**—Maybe you've never heard of Jack Lazorko, the 37-year-old right-handed pitcher as compact as a tugboat who is called "El Bulldog" in Italy, "El Bulldog" in Latin America and "Zork" in the United States.

Maybe you've never seen him play — dark brows over intense hazel eyes, armed with an assortment of pitches from knuckleballs to knuckle curves to sliders to fastballs that dip and fastballs that rise, none of which will blow anyone away, as he describes it, but all of which are invariably around the plate and always carry a purpose.

While hardly a household name, fans in hundreds of the most unlikely towns around the world plus a legion of people in baseball — from players to executives — know him or of him. After all, he played for, with or against many of those in baseball. Maybe most of them.

"Sometimes," he said, "it feels like all of them."

Few baseball careers have been anything like Jack Lazorko's. He was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, and has called so many places home since that, he says, he has single-handedly kept mapmakers in business.

Maybe you haven't followed his career for the past 16 years as he played for nine major-league organizations and 17 of their teams, plus maybe a dozen more teams in the Caribbean and Mexico and South America and Europe.

This year alone, he has worn the uniform of the New York Yankees in spring training and of the Norfolk Tides, the New York Mets' Class A-A team.

When a call was made recently to the Tides' executive office, the question was asked whether Jack Lazorko was there.

"Not anymore." Gone after seven games.

It is, in a nutshell, the story of Jack Thomas Lazorko's baseball life.

"I've been released by more teams in more leagues in more countries than anyone in baseball," Lazorko said recently. He shakes his head and smiles wryly: "Unbelievable."

Unbelievable because, as he said recently at his home in Rockwall, Texas, "I always seem to be the 11th man on a 10-man pitching staff."

He is currently unemployed. Again. But that could change tomorrow. Or the next day. He is ready. He says he has learned to pack in 10 minutes for a six-month trip, if necessary.

He asks two questions of his new team: "What color spikes do you wear?" "What color sleeves?"

He has in his closet piles of various colors in baseball shoes and piles of sweat shirts. In his

week-long European tournament in Belgium. Maybe you were not aware of Jack Lazorko's brief pitching stints in the major leagues in parts of five years in the 1980s with Milwaukee, Seattle, Detroit and California — twice — as a spot starter, middle reliever and infrequent closer. It took him three years to notch his first victory in the big leagues (he has five wins against eight losses and two saves with a 4.22 earned-run average in 69 games). The last time he appeared in the major leagues was in 1988 with the Angels.

Maybe you didn't see him pitching with his customary aggressiveness in the tropical heat of Managua, Nicaragua, where he and his teammates were protected from antsy local fans by soldiers bearing submachine guns, or hurting in

the championships, which Parma won. He pitched and won the last two games on the same day.

"Traveling the way we have, the kids have got an education you wouldn't believe," said Brenda.

Back in Texas, where Brenda was raised and where, Lazorko said, one can conveniently catch nonstop flights to almost anywhere in the world, the Lazorkos live in a nicely appointed two-story brick house on a street appropriately named "Meandering Way."

Lazorko has been careful with his money, and has been able to buy the house as well as keep up a college fund for his children.

"And we've managed to save some — not a lot," said Lazorko. "But I'm going to have to find a job soon. These kids drink a lot of milk."

So he was on the telephone trying to sell himself and his pitching arm to a rather reluctant client.

"Oh, he's not in?" said Lazorko in from his kitchen, with the American League Red Book and the National League Green Book, loaded with team phone numbers, on the table before him. "Well, could you tell him Jack Lazorko called? Would he mind calling me back? He'll know what it's about it. Thank you."

Brenda does not discourage her husband. The kids, apparently, have not suffered. Jack tutored them in Italy, and Jake spent his ninth birthday climbing the Matterhorn with his folks and his 10th birthday climbing one of the pyramids in Egypt, until a security guard told him it wasn't allowed.

When Mitch was learning his ABCs in kindergarten earlier in the year, he had to draw an example of a word beginning with each letter. He was corrected by the teacher on his "G." "You drew a boat, Mitch," she said. "That's 'B.'"

"No," he corrected, "That's a gondola."

### 'I've been released by more teams in more leagues in more countries than anyone in baseball.'

**Jack Lazorko, 37**

atic above the garage are several dozen suitcases, hanging bags and equipment bags.

"But this year might be the turning point, when I start to think of something else, a normal job, maybe like coaching," said Lazorko. "It's come to that."

Lazorko has played at all levels of amateur and professional baseball, from rookie league to the majors. He has played in the United States and Canada, Mexico, Latin America and Europe, for teams ranging from the El Paso Diablos to the Sun City Rays in the Senior League and on in, among others, the Calgary Cannons, Los Mochis (Mexico) Caeros, Sanzura (Puerto Rico) Crabbers, Valencia (Venezuela) Magallanes and Parma (Italy) Angels.

Most recently, he joined a team called the Hollywood Legends, which played and won a

the midnight sun in Skelleftea, Sweden, just a three-hour bus ride from the North Pole.

And maybe you haven't seen him throwing in recent days at a screen with a roped-off strike zone in his small backyard here, a bedroom community just north of Dallas, hoping for one more chance at the big leagues, or Japan, or somewhere.

"Every year we say, 'This year, this year won't be crazy like the last one,'" said Brenda, his wife of 15 years. "And every year turns out to be crazy, like the last one, only more so."

"Every year we start out with a plan," Lazorko said. "We have plan A, plan B. This year we're on plan double Z, and the summer has just just started."

Brenda Nanney and Jack Lazorko met when they were in college together at Mississippi State in 1978. He graduated that year with a

degree in business administration. The next year, Brenda, who got a degree in fashion merchandising, went to visit Jack in Sarasota, Florida, where he was playing in his second professional season.

"As soon as I got there, he was sold to Asheville," she said, speaking of his move from the Houston Astros organization to that of the Texas Rangers. "Right then I should have known."

In the first five or six years of their marriage, they moved 50 or 60 times. "Then we just started to lose count," she said. "It seems that every time I unpacked everything, we were traded or sold. It was like a bad omen. Even when we were in one place for a while — like we were in Tulsa for a full year — I still kept all my cosmetics in the bag."

He is always so close to success, he feels. So close to reaching his dream of having a fulfilling career as a major-league pitcher. This, he says, is more important even than the big bucks he would receive. He sees players he played with in the minors, pitchers like Tom Henke and Ron Darling and Tom Candiotti, among others, making millions.

The most he ever made was \$125,000 when he pitched for Edmonton on a major-league contract. In lean years, "to make ends meet," he had to pitch winter ball and, on the side, sell radio advertising, storm windows and meat from the back of a truck.

In recent years, though, he has earned a regular, if generally modest, living — especially when you factor the expenses for his peripatetic existence — for Brenda and their three children, 11-year-old Jake, 7-year-old Mitch and 3-year-old Nicky, all of whom travel with him.

The Lazorkos lived in Italy last season, renting a fourth-floor walk-up in Parma, where he made \$90,000 and was named the most valuable player in the Italian League as well as in

## 2 Pitchers Traded, Padre Sale Closing

*The Associated Press*

**SAN DIEGO** — The San Diego Padres' fire sale may have finally burned itself out.

The trade of pitchers Bruce Hurst and Greg Harris to the Colorado Rockies on Monday left the team with the lowest payroll in major league baseball and only two real stars.

The Padres' general manager, Randy Smith, defended the two-for-three deal, which was the latest of a payroll-slashing campaign that began late last season.

Smith said Hurst, who's on the disabled list for the second time this season, didn't figure into the team's plans for next season and that the Padres feared they would lose Harris without compensation when he becomes eligible for free agency at the end of 1994.

Harris is eligible for salary arbitration at the end of this year. Smith said the right-hander, wanted a four-year contract, a deal the team was unwilling to make.

San Diego received catcher Brad Ausmus, who will become the 11th rookie on the active roster, minor-league pitcher Doug Boatman and another player, believed to be right-hander Andy Ashby, a former Philadelphia pitcher sent last month to Class AAA Colorado Springs.

The Padres have only two real stars remaining, outfielder and four-time batting champion Tony Gwynn, who makes \$3.75 million, and All-Star pitcher Andy Benes (\$2.05 million).

Gwynn can refuse a trade and the Padres want to keep Benes, although he recently said he didn't want to sign a long-term contract until he sees evidence the team wants to win.

The deal dropped the Padres' payroll to \$11.12 million, down from \$24.5 million on opening day and \$29.2 million at the start of the 1992 season. San Diego now has 13 players at the minimum of \$109,000.

<p><b>DENNIS THE MENACE</b></p> <p>"YES, I GUESS 'SLIM' WOULD BE A GOOD NAME FOR HIM."</p>	<p><b>PEANUTS</b></p> <p>He was tough. He was mean.</p> <p>They called him "Macho Beagle."</p> <p>He carried his own felt pen.</p>	<p><b>CALVIN AND HOBBES</b></p> <p>DAD, WHAT'S A CONTROL FREAK?</p> <p>THAT'S WHAT LAZY, SLIPSHOD, CARELESS, CUT-CORNER WORKERS CALL ANYONE WHO CARES ENOUGH TO DO SOMETHING RIGHT.</p> <p>AM I IN THE PRESENCE OF YOUR KING? IF ANYTHING WORKS IN THIS WORLD, IT'S BECAUSE ONE OF US SHOULD I KNOW! TOOK CHARGE.</p>
<p><b>JUMBLE</b></p> <p>THAT REMEMBERED WORD GAME</p> <p>HINKI</p> <p>GUNST</p> <p>EXDULP</p> <p>VARSOY</p> <p>Answer: GUNST</p>	<p><b>BLONDIE</b></p> <p>BOSS, YOU'RE JUST WIPES HERE! COMING FROM THE BEAUTY SHOP, WATCH THIS!</p> <p>AM, YES, MISS, YOU'RE HERE FOR THE TRAINING POSITION?</p> <p>JULIUS, IT'S ME.</p> <p>BY GOSH, I COME HOME YOU LOOKED EARLY AND WELL, LIKE A DIVER'S KID.</p> <p>OH NO, I OVERDID IT! NOW I NEED AN EXCUSE TO WORK LATE.</p>	<p><b>WIZARD OF ID</b></p> <p>IS THIS A NON-PROFIT HOSPITAL?</p> <p>YES, IT IS.</p> <p>ADMISSIONS</p> <p>GOOD... I DON'T HAVE ANY MONEY!</p>
<p><b>DOONESBURY</b></p> <p>MOM, I CALLED THE AMATEUR SERVICE...</p> <p>THEY'RE RECASTING ANOTHER COUPLE INCREASE THIS MORNING...</p> <p>THE FLOODING IS SUPPOSED TO CRASH ABOUT YOUR DOORSTEP AFTERNOON.</p> <p>YOU MIGHT WANT TO EVACUATE BEFORE CRASH.</p> <p>ONE CRASH AT A TIME, DAD.</p>	<p><b>REX MORGAN</b></p> <p>YOU WERE FANTASTIC, GRACE! THAT RENTAL AGENT NEARLY HAD ME IN A BREAKDOWN!</p> <p>IT WAS FUN! GUYS LIKE THAT NEVER KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH A STRONG WOMAN!</p> <p>DO YOU ALWAYS CONTROL MEN SO EASILY?</p> <p>OBVIOUSLY — THAT DEPENDS ON THE MAN, DOCTOR.</p>	<p><b>GARFIELD</b></p> <p>WHA...?!</p> <p>ALL MY SOCKS HAVE HOLES IN THEM!</p> <p>SOUNDS LIKE A JOB FOR THE MASHED AVENGERS!</p>

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SPORTS FOOTBALL

NFL's Wolf-Rebuilt Packers Are Pounding on Glory's Door Again

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service
GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — During his first visit here, Reggie White was greeted by Ron Wolf, the Green Bay Packers' executive vice president and general manager, in the same room through Lambeau Field as all the other free agents of the National Football League who came through.

"Anyone who had worked side by side with Al Davis for so long has to be a qualified football person," Harlan said.
Wolf was not excited about the job, until he was told that as general manager and executive vice president of the team he would have carte blanche on all football decisions without interference from the executive committee that controls the publicly-held Packers.

"I didn't really know him, but I knew he was someone I had to talk to," Wolf said.
During the 1991 draft, Favre was the first player on the Jets' draft board, according to Wolf, who was then New York's player personnel director. But Atlanta snapped him up before the Jets, who didn't have a first-round pick that year, could get around to selecting him in the second round.

Tapie Gets Reproof for Banning TV

PARIS — The French soccer federation Tuesday condemned Olympique Marseille for banning several television networks from covering its season opener last weekend, while a top television executive urged club owner Bernard Tapie to quit.



GREAT, BUT NOT CHEAP — Some of the sport's greatest players from around the world gathered Tuesday in Sydney for a 5700-a-head dinner that was billed as "The Greatest Night in Rugby History." In the front row, from left, are Jacques Fouroux, Mike Gibson, Gareth Edwards, Colin Deans, Jim Renwick and Fergus Slattery.

Saints' Andersen, Bills' Smith End Holdouts Richer

The Associated Press
Bruce Smith and Morten Andersen have ended costly holdouts, but it cost their teams plenty to get them back.
Smith agreed to a four-year contract with the Buffalo Bills on Monday that will put him among the National Football League's highest paid players.

Phoenix Cardinals — Center Ed Cunningham will not need surgery for a stretched knee ligament. He will miss six weeks, possibly returning for the Sept. 5 season-opener in Philadelphia.

Bolivia Steals Brazil's Thunder, and Its Methods

LONDON — Surprise is the spice of life, the life blood of sport. And for Bolivia to beat Brazil in a World Cup qualifying match is confirmation that all things are possible during 90 minutes of play.
It happened in La Paz on Sunday night, when Europeans were sleeping. Once we took it in, even those of us who never expect to see anyone play soccer more excitedly than the Brazilians rejoiced.

He stuck blindly to Claudio Taffare, a goalkeeper who had lost form and faith at his Italian club Parma.
Hiring more foreigners than it could play, Parma dropped Taffare for months on end, leaving him frustrated and idle. Italians play no reserve games, so Taffare's routine was obviously rusty during the U.S. Cup. Sill Parreira insisted Taffare was the best in Brazil and would be in condition by the time the world qualifiers began.

It was SO in the great Hungarian era of the 1950s. It is so in Ghana and Cameroon. And the Latin Americans complained that Falk and Garrincha came from nothing, Maradona too. They had few distractions in the way of a child's love affair with a ball. Soccer needs only that, and time, to flourish.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.
Parreira might, however, have contributed to his problem.
FIFA tries to pry open the club fist. It demands the release of players for World Cup duty. But, overplayed as they are, they arrive already quite breathless and too many of them pull on the national jersey with a sense of burden, not joy.

SIDELINES

4 Austrian Runners Admit to Using Drugs
VIENNA (Reuters) — Andreas Berger, the Austrian 100- and 200-meter record holder, has admitted that he and three other runners on the national relay team have tested positive for banned drugs.
Berger told Austrian Television that he, Franz Rattenberger, Thomas Renner and Gernot Kellermayr had tested positive in a random test conducted this month in Austria by IAAF officials.

SCOREBOARD

Table with multiple columns containing baseball and soccer scores, including Major League Standings, National League, and Monday's Line Scores.

TRANSACTIONS

Baseball
BALTIMORE — Shortstop David Long, infielder...
CRICKET
SECOND TEST
India vs. Sri Lanka, First Day
Thiruvananthapuram, India, July 26-27
India 1st Innings: 304-4 dec.

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BASEBALL

Table containing Major League Standings for American League and National League, listing teams like Toronto, Boston, New York, etc., with win/loss records.

OBSERVER

Summer Reading

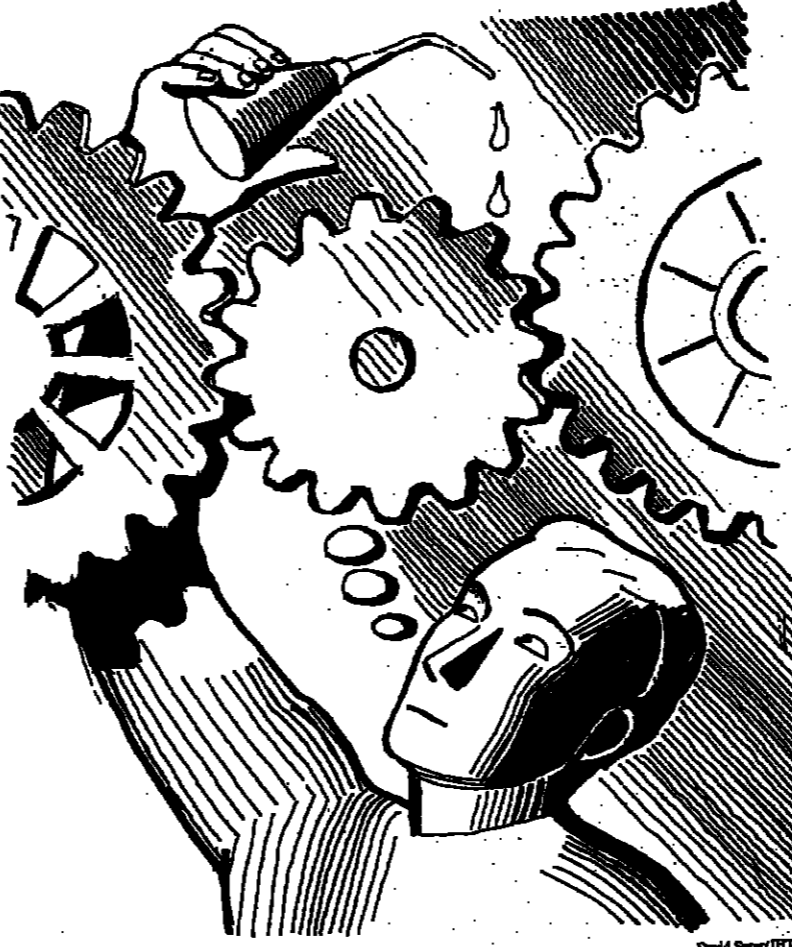
By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Every year promptly on the dot of the summer solstice, we bookish folk put down Balzac, Hawthorne, Ivan Turgenev and Virginia Woolf and pick up our summer reading, and this year my summer reading has left me tickled pink.

insisted that you just can't come back after six weeks of death and recover property that has been willed away.
Here's another winner: "Bop a Libber, Bop a Lib," by Peck Peddicord. It's guaranteed to give you 1,001 laughs even if you're not a fan of Peddicord's bellicose radio call-in show.

The Brainy Business of Self-Improvement

By Susan Keselenko Coll

LONDON — Armed with a white sheet of paper and a fistful of colored pens, Tony Buzan sits in a sweltering BBC office conference room Mind Mapping his day. Looking crisp despite the sweltering heat, he has just come from a radio chat show, which he now records with obscure but meticulous imagery for later insertion in his Mind Map Diary.



calling me." His long list of callers include regular training sessions at Goldman Sachs, IBM, Rank Xerox, and Management Center Europe, which is sponsoring a Buzan seminar on "Achieving Peak Performance" for senior management personnel in London in October.
"Is it for everyone?" he asks. "In the 1990s and in the next century, the prime business concern has to be 'can the individuals in the company learn to learn?'"

PEOPLE

How Did Marilyn Die? This Week's Scenario

Ready for yet another theory on how Marilyn Monroe died? In a new book, "Crypt 33: The Saga of Marilyn Monroe — The First World," private investigator Mike Speriglio and co-author Adela Gregory claim the murder was masterminded by Chicago mob boss Sam Giancana, acting at Joe Kennedy's behest. The actress allegedly had affairs with two of Kennedy's sons, John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy. Speriglio claims that father thought Monroe would do real things, political careers, so he decided to get rid of her. The book says JFK knew of the plot.

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania, listing cities and weather forecasts.

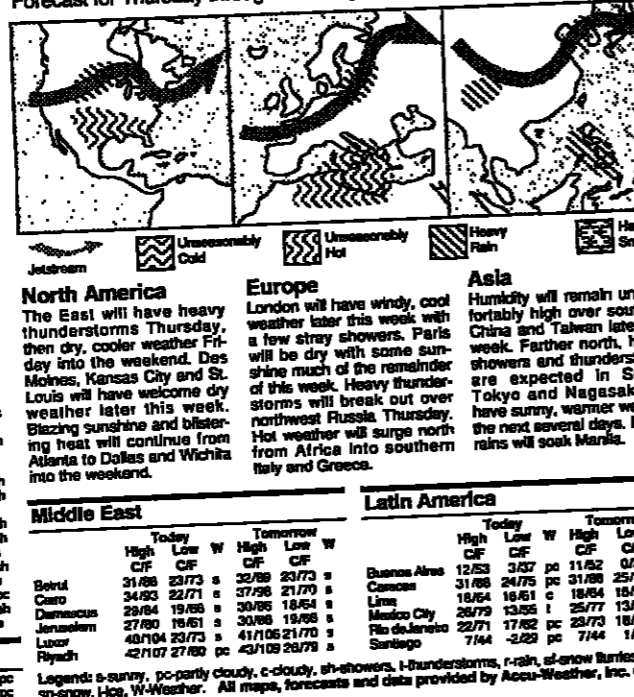


Table with columns for North America, Latin America, and Oceania, listing cities and weather forecasts.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of July 27.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.

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